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The Bombay Chronicle

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Much more can be done in 1931 and our companies will do better.
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DISGRACEFUL ROWDYISM AT OPERA HOUSE

Parsis "Storm" The Theatre

BOMBAY SHERIFF AS CHAMPION OF "ORTHODOXY"

All Over Parsi Girls Acting With Hindu Players

HOOLIGANS RUSH TO STAGE WITH CHAIRS & LATHIS

Police As Spectators Of The "Tamasha"

Unparalleled scenes of organized rowdyism were enacted by Parsi demonstrators on Friday evening at Opera House. The occasion was the performance of "Nyaya", a play written by Mr. Purshottamdas Tricumdas, in which along with Hindu educated girls and boys, a Parsi College girl Miss Menra Masani was to act.

"Disgraceful" and "Repugnant" were the words used by Mr. Masani, Bar-at-Law, brother of the Parsi girl actor, in an interview to a "Chronicle" representative. He alleges that "thinly veiled threats of violence" were given to his sister if she persisted in coming on the stage.

The Royal Opera House was the scene of disgraceful and rowdy demonstrations on Friday night when a drama called "Nyaya" was to have been staged there by Gujerati amateurs. The demonstrators went so far in their rowdyism that some of them rushed into the theatre by the stage-door and hurled chairs and sticks at the actors, smashed some of the scenes and curtains and indulged in an orgy of wild and filthy abuse. As a result a number of Hindu boys who had formed themselves into a cordon to prevent the onrush of hooligans were badly hit.

DRAMA WITH A SOCIAL THEME.

Mr. Purshottamdas Tricumdas, Bar-at-Law, is the author of the drama "Nyaya" which was written while he was in jail last year. The drama has for its theme social reforms. The author had planned that the drama should be staged by amateurs for the first time. Consequently, several educated friends were requested to act in the drama. The rehearsal was gone through and the first performance was fixed for Friday night in the Royal Opera.

Miss Tara Kara and Miss Meherra Masani, a Parsi college girl, were acting as "Nalini" and "Freni," two characters in the drama.

Some of the orthodox Parsis were up in arms against the very idea of a Parsi girl appearing on the stage with Hindus. Also they took objection to the plot of the drama. They had previously decided to express their resentment by staging a demonstration in front of the theatre. But as events developed they resorted to direct action in that they started picketing at the gate of the theatres and prevented the entry of the visitors by force. There were several clashes and altercations and very soon the situation took a turn for the worse.

TWO HOURS' HOOLIGANSM.

For more than two hours the Opera House was taken possession of by the Parsi hooligans and inspite of Mr. Purshottamdas telling them that as the amateurs did not like to hurt the feelings of the community, the Parsi girl was persuaded not to act. But the demonstrators now clamoured for the deletion of certain portions of the drama and as time passed by the hooligans added to their demands one by one. Their next demand one by one. Their next demand was that the Hindu girls should not also come on the stage and, lastly the crowd of rowdies amongst whom were many persons who appeared to be educated went to the length of clamouring for the complete stoppage of the drama and the burning of the book in which the play was written.

CROWD BECOMES MORE CLAMOROUS.

All the time for full one hour in spite of wild and rowdy demonstrations and the presence of pickets at the entrance who prevented members of audience to get in the police were not to be seen. Sub-Inspector Kamat of C.I.D., who happened to pass that way, phoned to the Divisional Police and about 10 policemen with four or five officers appeared on the scene. But the surprising thing was that the presence of the police didn't check the demonstrators from indulging in further acts of rowdyism and no amount of arguing on the part of those who tried to be peace-makers, was of any avail. In the meantime all that was possible to pacify the crowd was done by the organisers and Mr. Purshottamdas but as the organisers yielded on each point, the Parsi crowd became more clamorous and at one time the so-called leaders of the crowd even demanded of Mr. Purshottamdas that they should be allowed to enter the stage and see if any Parsi girl or woman was on there. But what was worse when even the organisers had decided not to perform the drama, the crowd still insisted on remaining in the compound and persisted in enacting ugly scenes.

POLICE CHIEF ON THE SCENE.

By about 8-30 Deputy Commissioner Pettigara and Superintendent Smith appeared on the scene and were in consultation with the organisers. Mr. Chagla, Bar-at-Law, who happened to be on the stage, told the police officers either to give protection to the audience and the actors, or else clear the compound of the Theatre of the rowdies. But the police did nothing of the sort and the situation was getting from bad to worse as the recruits to the Parsi rowdies were pouring in. Some of the rowdies assaulted Mr. Purshottam. Mrs. Purshottam who was to act the role of a Parsi lady, appearing on the scene, some of them even rushed to assault her, but were prevented from doing so. After half an hour, Commissioner Wilson came to the Theatre and was closetted with Mr. Purshottamdas, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and other organisers for nearly an hour inside the Theatre, the demonstrators all the time keeping up their show.

The organisers put the whole case before the Commissioner of Police, while the spokesmen of the crowd too were there to justify their rowdyism. Proposals of compromise were made through the police. It was suggested, for instance, that Mr. Purshottam, in consultation with Mr. Murzban, should delete certain passages. The organisers, however, refused to accept the suggestion and declared their intention to abandon the performance.

Mr. Wilson after nearly an hour's conference inside the stage came out and addressed the demonstrators that the drama was not going to be staged that night and that they should, therefore, quietly go to their homes.

After the major portion of the crowd had left the Theatre, the Police Chief and Mr. Pettigara left the Theatre.

A small force of policemen with lathis were, however, kept patrolling the streets.

MAHATMA TO MEET MUSSOLINI

LONDON. Nov. 27.

Mahatma Gandhi whose cold is much better, has arranged to leave England on December 2 for the Continent.

Rome—While no arrangements have been made in connection with Mahatma Gandhi's visit to Rome, expectation of which has been officially confirmed, it is practically certain that Gandhiji will see Sgr. Mussolini.—Reuter.

MISS MASANI'S BROTHER INTERVIEWED

Mr. M. R. Masani, Bar-at-Law brother of Miss Masani, the Parsi girl who was to act, interviewed by the "Chronicle" representative said:—

MR. MURZBAN'S ROLE.

I know more about the real origin of this hooliganism than most people. It was because my sister was going to take part in the performance that the whole trouble has arisen.

Yesterday, Mr. P. J. Marzban, the Editor of the "Jame-e-Jamshed" which considers itself the guardian of Parsi virtue and morals, tried to dissuade my sister from acting on the ground that a Parsi girl acting with Hindus was repugnant to the feelings of the Parsi Community.

THINLY VEILED THREATS OF VIOLENCE.

If my sister would not withdrawn from the performance. Parsi feelings were so excited he said that she would would be prevented from acting by force. Mr. Marzban showed me one or two letters which he proposed to publish in Friday's "Jame-e-Jamshed". The letters were full of incitement to violence, asking the Parsis to show their spirit by emulating the example of some Mahomedans and Bohras in the past few months.

Mr. Marzban took no exception to the play itself and promised that if she withdrew he would see that the performances were not disturbed. It was on this undertaking and with a view to avoiding the disgraceful scenes witnessed this evening that my sister very reluctantly agreed to withdraw from the performance. The hooliganism were organized, they carried placards and they distributed printed leaflets.

MR. MURZBAN'S WEAK HEART.

Then Mr. Murzban was asked over the telephone to come and help in restoring order, but he pleaded weak heart From these facts all put together I shall leave your readers to judge how far the undertaking given by Mr. Marzban was carried out.

In any event, for the Sheriff of Bombay to say he would advice his readers not to resort to "undue violence" is amazing.

It need hardly be added that the guardians of law and order who stood by and watched the 'tamasha' refused to clear the compound of the violent intruders."

"NYAYA"

No Performance To-Night

Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas, the author of the play, writes:—

I regret to announce that on account of the organised rowdyism the performance of my play "Nyaya" could not proceed. As this rowdyism is likely to be repeated I do not think I should invite the public to to-morrow's performance merely to go back. Hence to-morrow's performance is cancelled.

I need hardly say that there is nothing objectionable in the play and I propose someday to present it to the public.

As to the reprehensible conduct of the crowd I shall deal with it at fuller length later on. For the moment I have only to request all right-thinking men to condemn this kind of organised hooliganism in unmistakable terms.

Syt. J. N. Varma will refund the money to those who had purchased seats for either performance on application.

FINANCIAL SAFEGUARDS

Confidence In Indian Credit Should Be Secured

DRAFT REPORT ON ESSENTIAL TEST MEASURE

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The Draft Report on Financial Safeguards, which will be considered by the Federal Structure Sub-Committee this afternoon, states that majority of the Committee adhere to the principles enunciated in their previous report and while prepared to explore more fully the suggestion of the Advisory Finance Council, they cannot on the basis of the discussion which has taken place commit themselves to the view that such Council would adequately secure the maintenance of confidence in Indian credit which must be the essential test of measures necessary in the sphere of Finance. —Reuter.

Further Sharp Depreciation Of Sterling.

(Special Cable).
LONDON, Nov. 27.

Further sharp depreciation of sterling is not causing much alarm, as indicated by the absence of any rush to buy equity shares, or selling pressure on the fixed interest securities on the Stock Exchange. Other markets are also displaying confidence in the ability and determination of Government to prevent any inflationary tendency.

The renewed weakness of sterling is attributable, firstly, to the continued seasonal factors which this year have been exceptionally belated; secondly, payments for continued heavy pretariff imports; thirdly, the selling wave in sterling emanating from Paris in connection with the covering purchases of dollars in which extensive Continental bear position is said to be still existing; fourthly, the psychological factors such as the disappointing outcome of the Indian Round Table Conference, and continued anxiety over the Central European situation.

MISHAP TO "STAR OF ITALY"

CALCUTTA, Nov. 27.

Mr. Eve's "STAR OF ITALY" the winner of the last year's King Emperor and Viceroy's Cups has gone lame after the usual morning gallop on Tuesday. The animal has therefore been scratched from this year's engagements.—A. P.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road. Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET. JANUARY.

New York, Nov. 27.

Previous Closing Rate	6.15
To-day's Opening Rate	6.06
Difference	—.09
To-day's Closing Rate	6.06
Difference	—.09
Expectation A./M.	183-8-0

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. JANUARY.

Liverpool, Nov. 27.

Previous Closing Rate	4.60
To-day's Opening Rate	4.61
Difference	+.01
To-day's Closing Rate	4.61
Difference	+.01
London Cross Rate Closing	351

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Nov. 27.

Silver Ready	19 1/8
Higher	0 9 0
Silver Forward	19 5/16
Higher	0 9 0
Small offering little speculators buying.	

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

Ready	60	12	0
Kartak	57	4	0
Ready Gold	61	2	0

INDIA READY FOR CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

People Are Only Waiting For A Signal

GANDHIJI REPLIES TO "NEW LEADER'S POSER

(From Our Staff Correspondent).
LONDON, Nov. 27.

Mahatma Gandhi answered some questions of "New Leader's" representative on the eve of the breaking up of the Round Table Conference.

Q: Do you think you will be able to renew the psychology of resistance? When the movement is called off, is it not always more difficult to renew it?

A: I have no doubt whatever about it. I have never found it difficult to renew the movement which I have called off, but I must feel strength within. My friends were nervous when we finished at Bardoli in 1922 and then renewed the struggle in 1931, but it was just the right time and suspension proved to be good during the intervening years. We were not idle. People were imbibing our ideas. Our constructive work went on and it told on the masses who assimilated the meaning and spirit of the movement, and there was a very wonderful response.

Q: I see, Pandit Nehru is saying that it is difficult to keep back people now.

PEOPLE WAITING FOR SIGNAL.

A: That is all to the good. I can say in the plainest possible manner that I should not like to start the struggle if there were no spontaneous feeling among the people. But even at this distance, I am conscious that people are absolutely ready. They are only waiting for the signal.

Q: Is that the case with peasants as well as with population in towns?

A: Yes, I have to depend more and more on peasants.

Q: Do they take part in the movement principally from economic or political motives?

CONSPIRACY OF RICH.

A: Their economic difficulties have given them the grasp of political situation. They understand that their economic position will not be better until the present political system is destroyed root and branch. The Government in India has become the protector of the rich. There seems to be a conspiracy of the rich behind the Government to get every pice they can from the poor. The position of peasants cannot be improved until the cruel burden of taxation which they have to bear is removed.

Q: Have you any fear that impatience in India may prevent you from maintaining the movement on non-violent lines?

A: No, I don't think so. If people continue to respond and mass character of the movement is maintained, violence will play no part.

COMMUNAL PROBLEM.

Q: I want to get at facts of communal problem. Would you say that the National Muslim Party is more representative than most of the Muslims leaders at the Conference?

A: Certainly, that is what Dr. Ansari who is on our Working Committee, is always claiming. It may not be so true, perhaps as Dr. Ansari thinks, but it is becoming truer day by day. There is no doubt whatever that, it is true of younger generation which is turning from sectarianism.

Q: Is this tendency among the younger generation, a revolt against sectarianism only, or is it revolt against religion itself?

A: It is difficult to say. I am not able to say that they are agnostics and atheists. I can only say that they have developed the spirit of toleration, whether that signifies less appreciation of Islam and waning of religious instinct, I do not know.

PROSPECTS OF UNITED OPPOSITION.

Q: If the Conference breaks down on the issue of Responsible Government at the Centre, do you think there will be repetition of united opposition which was given to the Simon Commission?

A: Yes, I think so. Liberals and Moderates will not join the Direct Action Movement. But their opinions will be entirely on the Congress side.

GOVT. BREAKS OFF NEGOTIATIONS

U. P. Peasants To Refuse Land Tax

LUCKNOW Nov. 27.

The Associated Press understands that the Chief Secretary of the United Provinces Government has informed Congress leaders that in view of the resolutions issued by the Congress Committee regarding non-payment of rent, no further discussion with Government officials on the subject of reduction of rent in Allahabad District can now take place.—A. P.

INDIAN PAY TEMPORARY ABATEMENT BILL.

Commons Pass Three Readings.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

In the Committee stage of the Indian pay temporary Abatement Bill in the Commons, Sir S. Hoare resisted the amendment moved by Mr. James Campbell Ker to reduce the period of reduction of salaries from sixteen to four months. Sir S Hoare said that most careful calculations had been made, and it was essential, if the Indian budget was to be balanced during the next eighteen months, that the items included in it, including these cuts, should be carried into effect.

The amendment was withdrawn.

The Committee adopted the amendments proposed by Sir S. Hoare for the purpose of providing that the reductions should not apply to gratuities payable at the end of the officers' service and also to secure that the Government contributions should not be subject to reductions.

Major Entwistle withdrew his amendment to exempt the provisions of Section 104 of the Government of India Act which protests the High Court from interference by the Executive after Sir S. Hoare had stated that he had not yet heard what reply the judges had given to the invitation to make a voluntary cut.

The Bill was then read the third time, and sent to the House of Lords.—Reuter.

SEQUEL TO AMMUNITION FIND

CALCUTTA, Nov. 27.

Mrs. Kusum Kumari Nag and two Bengali youths were arrested under Section 19 E of the Arms Act and 120-B I. P. C. as a sequel to the find of arms and ammunition in Calcutta. The woman who hails from Dacca was released on a bail of Rs. 1,500 till December 3. Others were ordered to be remanded by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. —A. P.

British Cabinet Discusses Indian Policy

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The Special Cabinet meeting to-day considered Government's policy with regard to India.—Reuter.

FOR LATEST NEWS SEE STOP PRESS.

A DECK-PASSENGER AGAIN!

Mahatma Going To Genoa.

(From Our Staff (Correspondent.)
LONDON, Nov. 26.

Mahatma Gandhi leaves London on Wednesday morning to take the boat "Pilsna" as a deck passenger at Genoa. Prior to his departure, he will address the British public on Tuesday night under the auspices of the Commonwealth of India League.

STOP PRESS.

(From Our Staff Correspondent).
CABINET AND INDIA.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

At to-day's meeting of the Cabinet the recent speeches at the Federal Structure Committee were the centre of discussion between Lord Hailsham and Sir Samuel Hoare on the one side and the rest of the Ministers on the other.

It is reported that the former were not convinced when the Cabinet adjourned that it will be impossible to enforce provincial autonomy without responsibility in the centre.

The Premier's new scheme wired two days ago is reported to have received favourable reception. In the additional clause the Premier declares the British Government's intention of resummoning the Conference in India when the British Delegation reaches there.

The Premier will talk to the Indian leaders once again privately before Tuesday with the object of finding out which of the Indian leaders will be prepared to stay in London to assist Lord Sankey.

The Cabinet is also in consultation with the Indian Government for its opinion.

(From Our Staff Correspondent).
INDIA IN COMMONS.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

It is undedstood that Mr. Lansbury is seeing Mahatma Gandhi to-night with the object of setting the Labour Party's policy in the House of Commons when the debate on India takes place next week.

FEDERAL COMMITTEE.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Having adopted the Finance Report with certain alterations, the Federal Structure Sub-Committee wound up it proceedings, but before dispersing, members of various views joined in paying the warmest tribute to Lord Sankey's Chairmanship.—Reuter.

VICEROY'S SON IN BOMBAY

Lord Ratendone, son of His Excellency the Viceroy, arrived in Bombay from England by the s. s. "Viceroy of India" on Friday morning. He was met on board the ship by Captain J. H. Cawley-Way and Lieut. C. R. Battiscombe, A.-D.-C.'s to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. Lord Ratendone will leave for New Delhi today.

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A 3953

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A 3964

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C R6257

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The last date for receiving tenders is 14th December, 1931. The undersigned is not bound to accept the lowest or any other tender.

N. B.—The work will have to be carried in portions without interruption to the working of the Institute and completed within a specified period.

G. W. BURLEY,
Principal and Secretary
3980

Public Notices.

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The following quantities of Sandalwood more or less, will be sold by Public Auction on the dates and at the places given below:—

	Approximate quantity in tons.	Place of sale.	Date of sale.
Madras Sandalwood	396	Tirupattur	1-2-1932
"	248	Satyamangalam	3-2-1932
Coorg Sandalwood	300	Fraserpet	6-2-1932

NOTE:—Fraserpet is 55 miles by road from Mysore. Satyamangalam is 43 miles by road from Coimbatore station on the South Indian Railway. Tirupattur is a Railway Station on the South Indian Railway.

Out of 396 tons of Sandalwood proposed for sale at Tirupattur, 28-1/2 tons are at Vellore and intending bidders may inspect the wood at Vellore prior to the sale at Tirupattur.

For terms and details of classes and quantities, apply as under:—

TIRUPATTUR SALE:—District Forest Officer, Vellore.
SATYAMANGALAM SALE:—District Forest Officer, North Coimbatore, Coimbatore.
COORG SALE:— Chief Forest Officer, Direction Division Mercara.

(Sd.) K. R. VENKATARAMANA AYYAR,
Ag. Conservator of Forests.

Office of the Conservator of Forests. V Circle, Coimbatore, dated 25th November, 1931.

NOTICE.

THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, SHETH VADILAL SARABHAI General Hospital and Chinai Maternity Home, Ahmedabad, have decided to invite fresh applications for the post of Obstetrician and Gynaecologist (Lady Doctor) on a scale of Rs. 200-20-350, (private consulting practice being allowed) so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 5th December, 1931. The applicant should have higher Gynaecology and obstetric qualifications and be a Registered Medical Doctor. The applicants should state their age and send two copies of atleast two testimonials of the work done.

The selected applicant will be expected to join as soon as the selection is made.

(Sd.) G. V. MAVLANKAR.
Chairman,
Board of Management.
Ellis Bridge,
Ahmedabad, 26-11-1931.
3979

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that consolidated scrip certificates in shares and stock will be issued in place of the present certificates for one share, will be issued at the request of the holder, on payment of the fee of annas eight per Scrip, provided the numbers of the shares to be included in the Consolidated Scrip are consecutive.

NAROTTAM MORARJI & CO.,
Agents.
Sudama House,
Wittet Road, Ballard Estate,
Bombay, 19th November, 1931.
3943

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DWARKADAS B. PAREKH of Vile-Parle, has agreed with my client for the absolute sale to him, free from all incumbances, of the piece of land, admeasuring 801 square yards, or thereabouts, being the Southern portion of Final Plot Number 117 A of the Town Planning Scheme Number 3 of Vile-Parle, together with all the structures standing on the said portion. The said portion is bounded on the North by the other remaining portion of Final Plot No. 117 A belonging to Mr. Manekla! Purshottam, on the South by Plot No. 117 B belonging to Mr DeSouza, on the East by the Park Road and on the West by Plot Numbers 115 and 116.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest or estate in the said piece of land and the structures thereon by way of bequest, charge, charity, co-purcenership, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, mortgage, maintenance, partnership, possession, sale, share, trust, wahiwat, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned advocate for the Purchaser, at his office in "Vasant Niwas" Building at Andheri, Bombay Suburban District, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived. Dated at Andheri, this 25th day of November 1931.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
B.A., LL.B.,
Advocate, High Court.
3971

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Gentlemen of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on MONDAY MORNING the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock (S. T.)

PHEROZESHAH J. MARZBAN,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 27th November, 1931.
3981

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. ABOO BACKER ABDUL REHMAN has agreed to purchase a moiety of the land and premises known as "Agars" or "Salt pans" named "Nagadee," situate at Anik in Taluka Trombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. Ismail Beg Mahomed Haji Abdul Rehman more fully described in the Schedule below, which was put up for sale by Public Auction on the 24th day of August, 1931, by Messrs. Crayford & Co., Auctioneers under instructions from Messrs. Noor Mahomed Beg Mahomed and others, representing the Estate of Beg Mahomed Haji Abdul Rehman, pursuant to the directions contained in the Orders of the High Court made in Suit No. 1001 of 1911, No. 1035 of 1915 and Suit No. 263 of 1916.

ANY person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share, or otherwise in the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their Office at Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid.

Dated this 20th day of Nov. 1931.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY:—ALL that piece or parcel of salt pans land or Agar known as Nagadee Agar, situate in the village of Anik, Taluka Trombay Revenue, Taluka South Salsette, Zilla Thana in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing about 403 kundis and admeasuring 29 acres and 13-1/4 gunthas or thereabouts bearing Survey Nos. 68-79-80 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East partly by Dholiacha Agar and partly by Agar called Dhanaji, on or towards the West by marshy land, on or towards the South by marshy land and partly by Agar called Dholiacha and on or towards the North by marshy land. The said property includes salt platforms, water tanks, bunds and other fixtures standing thereon,

SECONDLY:—ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground situate in the village of Anik in Trombay Taluka Revenue, Taluka South Salsette, District Thana, containing by admeasurement from East to West about 25-1/2 ft. and from North to South about 18 ft, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and bounded as follows:—this to say, on or towards the East by a road, on or towards the West and South by open land and on or towards the North by the house of Dama Pandoo.

LITTLE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
3853.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 11-12, Hains Road, Mahalaxmi, the 7th December, 1931, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account upto 31st March, 1931.

(2) To appoint Director in place of one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

(3) To appoint Auditors for the Current year and fix their rumuneration.

(4) To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 1st December, 1931, to TUESDAY, 15th December, 1931, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
RANCHHODDAS KHIMJI & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th November, 1931.
3978.

NOTICE.

Re: ESTATE OF BURZOR RATANJI BOMANJI . Deceased.

The undersigned has obtained Probate from the Bombay High Court of the Will of the abovenamed deceased, who died at Bombay on 6th September, 1912. All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased are hereby required to send them to the undersigned within one calendar month from the date hereof, after which the undersigned will hand over the assets to the persons entitled to them having regard only to the claims of which he has notice.

Dated this 28th day of November, 1931.

F.R. BOMANJI,
Barrister-at-Law,
High Court, Rangoon.
3369.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of GOVINDJI TRICUMJI, of Bombay Cutchi Hindu Inhabitant, a broker, doing business as an Insurance broker in Bombay and residing at the time of his death at Ghatkopar in the District of Thana. ..... Deceased.

COOVERJI KESHAVJI, also of Bombay Cutchi Hindu Inhabitant, the nearest paternal relation and a friend of the deceased abovenamed, a Merchant, carrying on business at No. 240-42, Bhat Bazar, Vardhman Building, Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of Hemraj Govindji, the minor son of the said deceased. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twentyfifth day of November, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand-nine-hundred and thirtyone and in the Twenty-second Year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL,

The 25th day of November, 1931
Messrs. MAHOMED ALI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
3975

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AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co.

Tel. No. 24927

AUCTION SALE OF ALL STOCK-IN-TRADE INCLUDING PRINTING MACHINERY, TYPES, FURNITURE ETC. OF THE WEST END PRINTING PRESS.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY 2nd December, 1931 at 2-30 P. M. (S. T.) at West End Printing Press at No. 100 D. Wadekar Building near Portuguese Church, Opera House Tram lines, under instructions from Messrs. Manilal Kher and Ambalal Attorneys for Mr. Govind Vinayak Gharpure the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Ramchandra Waman Mnaskar the Mortgagor:—

All stock-in-trade of the said West End Printing Press including Chandler and Price treadle printing machines, karl krause cutting machine, John Dickinson perforating machine, lead cutter, hand press, English and American fancy face types, Marathi and Gujarati series, also furniture including racks, stands, galleys etc., etc.

The above will be on view from Monday. Terms:—25 per cent. deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co.,

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS STATION (G. I. P. RAILWAY).

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 15th December, 1931, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Victoria Terminus Station of the G.I.P. Railway, the following unclaimed goods:—

Beads, Agra Curios, Eucaliptus oil, wolf skin and othe leather, nails, tea, lockets with national flag, etc. miscellaneous, iron ware and machinery parts, old clothings, brass and copper ware, trunks, boxes, and hand bags and various other articles, etc.

N.B.—Immediate delivery against cash.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Blanke's! Blankets!! Blankets!!!
UTILISE BEHAR BLANKETS.
HELP VILLAGE INDUSTRY.
Useful for every body. Hand-made of pure sheep wool, cheap and very durable. Quotations for large orders from Ruling Chiefs, Government Officers for use in different departments, for horses and in general can be supplied if required. Particulars and full size samples can be had per V.P. Post. No cuttings available because of hand-made.

	Size.	
1st Class (very thick and lasting)	8'x6'	Rs. 7/8
2nd Class (Superior Quality)	7-1/2'x6'	Rs. 6/3
3rd Class (Medium Quality)	7-1/2'x5'	Rs. 5
4th Class (Medium Quality)	7'x4-1/2'	Rs. 3/12
5th Class (Medium Quality)	6-1/2'x4'	Rs. 2/8

WE SUPPLY YARN ALSO.
R. K. BURMAN
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Telegraphic Address: "BLANKET," 'JAMHOR.'

EMPEROR GEORGE V's HOROSCOPE MAKER.
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If not benefitted, MONEY REFUNDED.
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The Wearer of this Kavacha will acquire the unique power of bringing any man or woman under his absolute control and will thus be able to accomplish, through the agency of such man or woman, anything and everything he likes. Price Rs. 8-12.
Dhanada Kavacha Rs. 8-8-0
Sarba Sidhikavacha Rs. 9-0-0
THE CALCUTTA ASTROLOGICAL SYNDICATE,
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CHANGING HER FACE

Any woman not satisfied with her complexion can remove it and have a new one. The thin veil of stifling half-dead cuticle is an encumbrance, and should be removed to give the fresh vigorous young skin underneath a chance to show itself and to breathe.

There is a simple old-fashioned home remedy which will always do the work. Get some pure mercolized wax from your chemist and apply it at night like cold cream, washing it off in the morning. The mercolide will gently absorb all the lifeless skin, and leave a healthy and beautiful complexion, as fresh as a child's. Naturally, it takes with it all such facial blemishes as freckles, tan, moth patches, sallowness, liver spots, pimples, etc. It is pleasant to use, effective and economical. The face so treated immediately looks years younger.

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Quick relief guaranteed for Dyspepsia, Chronic Constipation, Indigestion, Stomach, Kidney and Liver troubles. Recommended by Medical Profession.

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Wanted District Agents.

THE AMERICAN HERBAL PRODUCTS CO.,

MAHENDRA MANSIONS, Fort, Bombay.

CORNS

WARTS, HARD SKIN etc. Immediately removed by using

"RASIK' CORN HEAL" the efficatious liquid corn remedy in tubes. Millions are using in all parts of the world. Price 0-10-0 per tube. Agents Wanted.

Sole Agents:—

Rasiklal Acharatlal & Co.

Sankdi Shery, Ahmedabad.

ADVERTISERS NOTE.

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POSITION OF STEEL INDUSTRY IN INDIA.

Tata Iron & Steel Works.

As promised in their last report to give details of ordinary shares of a few industrial companies which should benefit materially from the devaluation of the Rupee in terms of gold and from the increased import duties imposed last month, Messrs. Forbes & Lund state as under:—

"The duties have come to stay for some time but the benefit to be derived from a devalued Rupee will only continue as long as those countries which compete with Indian industries maintain their currencies at the present level.

This being so it is necessary to consider which countries compete with local industries in the Indian market—we are not dealing with Jute, Coal and Tea industries as although their prospects are bright, they are not protected and, to the extent that they depend on foreign markets, their outlook is not so certain as one cannot foresee what these foreign markets may do.

The two industries which appear to us to be ideally situated under the new conditions pertaining in India are Sugar and Steel. We recommend clients to buy good sugar companies shares and will give details of the better known concerns in our next report.

This week we wish once more to place before our readers the position of the Steel industry in India as represented by the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. We do not include the Bengal and Indian Companies as they do not manufacture Steel and as most of the latters production of Pig Iron must depend on foreign markets.

In 1927 specific protective duties were imposed on all classes of Steel which could be produced in India and such duties were higher for all material which was not of British Standard Specification. The duties were imposed until 1933 when they will again be reviewed.

The world price of Steel has steadily declined since the duties were imposed—in fact since 1922—for which reason, and in particular owing to severe price cutting on the part of French, German and Belgium manufacturers, the Indian company has not been able to earn profits and pay dividends to the extent anticipated by the Tariff Board and by Government.

As from the 1st ultimo all import duties on Steel have been increased, for revenue purposes, by 25 per cent. To show how this will assist the Tata Company if finally sanctioned by the Assembly this month, we give the old and the new duties on certain classes of material.

	Old		New.	
	British S.S.	Other	British SS	Other.
Plates	Rs. 21	35	26.4	43.12
Bars	„ 26	37	32.8	46.
Angles	„ 21	36	26.4	45
Corrugated Sheets	„ 87	87	108.12	108.12
Black Sheets	„ 35	59	43.12	73.12

These new duties must, in themselves, be of material assistance to the company but still greater benefit should be derived from the devalution of the Rupee in terms of gold.

Germany dare not go off the gold standard with an unbalanced budget and with the majority of her Government, Municipal and industrial liabilities of an external nature while there is no likelihood of Belgium or the gold fiend, France, doing so.

The Tata Company, therefore, should be able herenceforth to sell their first class material in India at BSS prices and not, as heretofore, in competition with the cheap and inferior quality of continental manufactures.

On paper, and without allowing for a probable upward movement in world prices of all commodities and manufacture goods, Steel sold in competition with continental manufactures should now command an additional Rs. 20/- per ton but even if it proves in practice to be only Rs. 15/- the benefit to Tata is obvious.

As we are receiving many inquiries regarding the position of the company and the relative merits of the four classes of shares and the debentures we set forth the salient points:—The company has spent Rs. 23.40 crores on its works at Jamshedpur and on its various Coal, Manganese and Iron Ore mines, which sum has, to date, been depreciated by Rs. 8.20 crores, so standing in the Balance Sheet at Rs. 15.20 crores. Again these assets the public holds:—

50,000 6 per cent. 1st Preference shares of Rs. 150 each equal to Rs. 75,00,000; 6,93,762 7½ per cent. 2nd Preference shares of Rs. 100 each equal to Rs. 6,93,76,000; 3,49,804 Ordinary shares of Rs. 75 each equal to Rs. 2,62,35,300; 48,750 Deferred shares of Rs. 30 each equal to Rs. 14,62,500; Total Rs. 10,45,74,000; and sterling and Rupee Debentures which at exchange 1/6d. equal to Rs. 3,01,24,535; Total Rs. 13,46,98,585.

The balance, together with the large stock of goods valued at Rs. 2.47 crores, which it is essential for a company of this magnitude to carry, are financed by loans from banks and depositors; this being the company's weak spot and one which should be gradually rectified during the next few days. The block account represented by the above balance sheet figure Rs. 15.20 crores is a very valuable one, and it should be noted that the figure includes only a nominal value for the extensive iron Ore deposits and the fifty odd square miles of freehold land at Jamshedpur.

While most currencies, including the Rupee, are in a state of flux we are definitely against an investment in fixed interest bearing securities and our advice to those who wish to take an interest in the Tata Iron and Steel Company is to buy the 2nd Preference shares. Those unacquainted with the peculiar position of the company may thing that this a fixed interest bearing security but is not so. For some years to come it can be considered the share holding the equity of the concern.

The position of the various issues is as follows:—

The 8 per cent Rupee debentures, fully secured, are seldom dealt in as few are with the public. The 7 per cent Sterling Debentures, have a good market in London where they are quoted at £95 to give a safe return of just over 7 per cent. There are no arrears of dividend on the 6 per cent 1st Preferences shares which are quoting at Rs. 110 to give a yield of 8 per cent. less tax. These are safe insestments for those who do not agree with us that the purchasing power of money is going to decline over a period of years.

JUNIOR SECURITIES.

The position of the junior securities is that in March 1926 arrears of dividend due to the Second Preference shareholders were Rs. 26. By a Court Order it was arranged that this Rs. 26 together with simple interest thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, would be paid out of 50 per cent of the profits remaining in any one year after the current dividend of 7½ per cent. had been paid. Since then 8 annas has been paid on account of the 4 per cent. interest but dividends due after March 1926 have not been paid in full and the position on the 31st March next will be as follows.—

	Rs.
Doe as on 31/3/26 as per Court order ...	26
Interest at 4 p.c. per annum less 8 annas paid ...	5.74
	31.74
Arrears accumulated since 31-3-26 being Rs. 45 less Rs. 17/8 paid ...	27.50
Total	59.24

Toward the end of next year some part of the sum of Rs. 27/8 will be paid on account of the working for the year ending 31st March next. It is too early to say how much. We are advising a purchase of the shares in anticipation of a distribution of Rs. 5/- although it should be safe to calculate on the full dividend of Rs. 7/8/-.

If the latter sum is paid Rs. 20 will still be due to the Second Preference shareholders and must be paid before the Ordinary and Deferred shareholders can receive anything. If present prospects are maintained this sum should be liquidated as follows:—

	On account of arrears	Current Dividend
For the year to March 31st 1933	5.0	7.8
1934	7.8	7.8
1935	7.8	7.8
	Rs. 20	Rs. 22/8

On this basis the Second Preference shareholders will receive Rs. 42/8 plus Rs. 7/8 for 1931-32, before the ordinary shareholders can receive anything. By March 1936 the amount due to Second Preference shareholders together with interest, will be Rs. 35.9 and it is useless going into intricate calculations as to how long it will take to liquidate them in terms of the Court Order but, optimistic as we are of the company's prospects and future earning capacity, we do not think that it can take less than seven years.

During this seven years the Second Preference shareholders should receive their usual Rs. 7/8. approximately Re. 1/- on account of the 4 per cent interest and an average of about Rs. 5/- per annum on account of Rs. 35/9 of arrears. This takes us to 1942 by which year the Second Preference shareholders should have received the sum of approximately Rs. 145 per share or an average of Rs. 13 per annum over the period. For the next ten years or so, therefore, this Second Preference share may be classed as an equity share and we cannot think that one need look further ahead.

A purchase at the present price of Rs. 50/- should give an average return of 25 per cent over the next eleven years, after which it will be 15 per cent and we advise a purchase to give this return or with the object of taking a capital profit of 100 per cent as soon as investors in India forget their old prejudice against the company and realise that the estimates which we have given are conservative.

The ordinary shares, and more so the deferred shares are of course a speculation. Any share with no early prospects of dividend must be so styled. They will appeal to speculators but no client with money to invest should buy them in preference to the Second Preference share so long as the latter is quoting at a substantial discount.

As we have shown, no dividend can be expected on either of the two junior securities until 1936, after which they can receive little more than their flat rates of per cent and 25 per cent respectively until the arrears of Second Preference dividends are completed, say in 1942. Toward the end of this period the Ordinary shares may go well above the price of Second Preference shares in anticipation of substantial dividends to come but much may happen in the interim, and it will be time for holders of the Second Preference shares, who are speculatively inclined, to consider a charge into the Ordinary shares after they have received the bulk of their arrears of dividend.

Bazar Gate School Exhibition

(From A Correspondent).

The Exhibition of the Bazar Gate A.V. School, displaying various items of educational value, was held on Sunday last, and was extended to Monday. About 15,000 persons including about 5,000 women visited it.

At the entrance the band of the Scout Troop of the school was being played. As soon as a visitor came to the entrance, he was presented with a handbill on the one side of which were printed small, clear sentences which made two ideas that boys should not be visited with corporal punishment and that their minds should not be filled with unnecessary ideas of fears—the two important planks on which the whole system of Montessorie teaching is based. On the other side of the handbill some interesting facts about the school had been given. The Exhibition contained nine departments.

Mr. A.R. Dimtimkar, Chairman of the Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipality, said: "This school leads the primary schools of Bombay in many respects and is a successful example of what private enterprise can achieve."

ZAILDAR SENT TO LOCK-UP.

MULTAN, Nov. 26.

Khan Kale Khan, Zaildar of Sikandrabad, is reported to have been sent to the lock-up in default of the land revenue payment.—A.P.

SIMON ON MANCHURIAN SITUATION.

RUGBY, Nov. 26.

The statement to the House of Commons which the Foreign Secretary, Sir John Simon, made on the Manchurian situation last night, was well received. The Opposition Leader, who had raised the subject on the motion for adjournment thanked Sir John Simon for his speech and suggested that in the circumstances the debate should not be continued and wished Sir John Simon God-speed in his work of assisting a pacific solution.—B.O.W.

"LABOUR AND INDIA."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your leader in your newspaper dated October 23rd, headed Labour and India aroused by interest. You refer there to the Labour Party who sent 60,000 Indians to jail and compelled Indian policy to shower lathi blows on men, women and children. I am very glad that you have drawn the attention of the readers of your paper to the sham of this party who have bamboozled the Indians into the belief that they had our interests at heart. The elections proved conclusively their insincerity because they avoided the question of India altogether. Some time ago there appeared in the "Chronicle" a article entitled has India any Friends in Britain? I have forgotten the name of the writer, but I know he has written several very strong, true articles before which have appeared in your paper. In this particular one he speaks of the Labour seats being vacant in the House of Commons during a debate on India. This I can verify. I attended two debates and as I was anxious to speak with some of the Labour members who address the meetings of the various pro-Indian societies in London I sent in the usual green card requesting an interview only to find that they were not even in the House. If I remember correctly this writer spoke of the willingness of the self-styled friends of India to speak on any platform on India except in the House of Commons. His scathing criticism is none too severe. What use is it for Mr. George Lansbury and others to send messages to the "Chronicle" on Gandhiji's birthday? Let us be frank and listen to the wise counsel of your contributor and realise that Labour in Britain, both past and present, have humbugged us. As an Indian who has watched events on this side to estimate who are the friends of India let me make through your good offices a vote of thanks to your fearless writer whose unbiassed article must have opened many Indian eyes. I think we all ought to be everlastingly grateful to him and to the "Chronicle."—Yours, etc.,

S. B. VAKIL.

London, Nov. 13.

Matt-Creme
The "4711" Vanishing Cream

Exquisitely perfumed with "4711" Eau de Cologne. It forms a lasting foundation for powder and shields your skin against wind and flying dust.

"4711" Cold Cream

This delightful cleansing cream will keep your pores in working order — and your complexion young. It is the perfect night cream and should be regularly used before retiring.

The Fragrant Interval

At the first sign of travel fatigue the gloriously stimulating "4711" — this exquisite and genuine Eau de Cologne — gives welcome relief to the tired senses. Apply it generously to the forehead, the nape of the neck and the palms of the hands, inhale it from the handkerchief and add it lavishly to the bath and toilet water. Genuine "4711" is exhilarating and refreshing — everywhere.

You'll recognize "4711" Eau de Cologne and "4711" Quality Toileries by the numeral "4711" on the Blue and Gold Label.

"4711" Tosca Compact

A charmingly convenient and dainty powder for all occasions; economical and so inconspicuous that you can see the result... but not the powder. In twelve different shades to suit every complexion, and delightfully fragranced with "4711" Tosca.

No. 4711. Genuine Eau de Cologne

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BEHIND THE SCENES AT R. T. C.

Mr. Brailsford On Mahatmajis Determined Attitude

Mr. H. N. Brailsford writes in "Reynold's weekly":—

Bulky masses are apt to be slow in getting into motion. The National Government is evidently no exception.

But on one subject it will have to act, decisively, and before the month is out. If Indians were not the most patient race on earth there would have been an explosion long ago at the way in which the Government has ignored the Round Table.

It invites Indians to sail three thousand miles to a Conference which cannot last more than ten weeks.

It squanders three of them on an election, spends another in gaping at its improbable results, and then evaporates for yet another week to Loosiemouth.

Everything is held up until the Minorities Committee meets after a long period of suspended animation on Wednesday.

Rumour says that Mr. MacDonald will then use his eloquence in yet another effort to induce Indians to settle their religious difficulties among themselves.

The real trouble is that the Government has itself very largely made this difficulty by the basis which it choose for representation at this Conference.

It started with the strange assumption that a man's religion is what decides his politics in this world, and accordingly it gathered together men who have won their way in public life as exponents of the sectarian interests of the various creeds. Of course, men so chosen will disagree.

Meanwhile the masses are not there at all. Not a single man is there who has any right to speak for the peasants, or even pretend to speak for them, save Mr. Gandhi. But they are 80 per cent. of the population.

One might as well pretend to represent English farmers and farm labourers by summoning a Bishop, a Methodist person, a Plymouth Brother and a Catholic priest.

WAY OUT OF TANGLE.

Mr. Gandhi's agreement is that the Government, having itself made the difficulty by packing the Conference with the professional spokesmen of sectarian strife, must itself provide the way of escape.

He urges a legal solution, before judges of the Privy Council who would hear all sides, and issue an authoritative recommendation.

There are Indian judges available who know the facts, a Parsi and a Christian among them, who have no stake in the main Hindu-Moslem dispute, and there is Lord Sankey, whom the Conference trusts.

In some form it is clear there must be arbitration from outside in this tangle.

A REAL PARLIAMENT.

Meanwhile, a Draft Report dealing with the less controversial chapters of the Constitution has been laid before the Conference.

It provides for a Senate of 200 members and a Lower House of 300, explains what is to be done if they disagree, and how many members (40 per cent. in the Upper and 33 per cent. in the Lower House) the Princes may nominate—for, of course, in the States there will be no nonses about election.

This is doubtless interesting but will these two Chambers of 200 and 300 members respectively be a debating society or a Parliament?

TRUCE ENDANGERED.

No one yet knows whether effective responsible government is been offered at the centre or a unimpressive instalment of it —15 per cent. on account.

If the Government really supposed that it can allow the Conference to disperse, after five wasted weeks, with all the vital questions untouched, Mr. Gandhi has, I imagine, undeceived it. The truce will not continue much beyond November, if these issues are evaded.

Nor are these the only crucial questions. Mr. Gandhi is bent on getting democracy for India—adult suffrage and nothing less.

"I'LL BREAK ON THAT."

The mass of India's working population will go wholly unrepresented, the peasants, the tenant small-holders, and the landless labourers.

None, or very few of them, will have a vote if the proposed property qualification is adopted.

I have heard Mr. Gandhi say sharply, "I'll break on that," when one talked of these deplorable franchise proposals. I wish our Labour delegates were as decided and plain spoken.

INCOME TAX AND SALARY CUTS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Government of India have decided to apply a cut of 10 per cent in salary of government servants getting Rs. 50 or more a month. The Provincial Governments are also, it appears, to follow this policy. Further the minimum taxable annual income fixed for the purposes of levying income tax has been reduced from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 1,000. This will have, I am afraid, very evil effect on the economic life of persons having an annual income of Rs. 2,000 or less. It is very probable that a cut of 10 per cent in salary may cause dissatisfaction and discontent among persons having an income of Rs 3,000 or less in a single year. The cut of 10 per cent includes income tax also. Though a 10 per cent uniform cut in salary of Government servants getting Rs. 1,000 or more per annum may look reasonable and some Government ervants may take pride in saying "Here are we who stand loyal and give sacrifice for the cause of our country and Government in their hour of need," a little thinking reveals the fact that in the case of Government servants earning a salary of Rs. 2,000 and above a month the 10 per cent cut will simply mar their net saving capacity. Actual calculations show that if the amount of income tax payable by such high salaried officials, which is to be included in the so-called uniform cut of 10 per cent, be calculated separately, it would be realised the net cut in their salary would be about 4 per cent only. Whereas in case of low salaried staff calculations show that the net cut, excluding the income tax, works out at 8 to 9 per cent. This means that the proposed cut operates in an inverse proportion when compared with income. The greater the income of a person the less is the per centage of net cut in his salary. Now this looks very strange, but it is a hard fact.

What is required is just the reverse of this. That is, the greater the income the greater should be the cut. There should be graduated scale. The per centage of cut should increase with the increase in the amount of income. There must be justice and fair-play. A person getting Rs. 2000 per month would be surely saving some from his income every month. A person getting Rs. 100 per month who will have to maintain a family on an average of four persons, give rent for the house he lives in and give education to his children, would be hardly saving anything. As a matter of fact he might be finding it very difficult to make two ends meet. This is his present financial position without any cut in his salary. It can be soon imagined how his difficulties are aggravated on leaning the sad news of a 10 per cent cut. It is regrettable that there is no organised body of salaried persons powerful enough to put their case before the Government of favourable consideration. There is lack of education in India, and in order to enable people to give primary, secondary and collegiate education to their children it is very necessary that more means and facilities should be made available to them. But the fees in schools and colleges have been increasing and the prices of commodities have gone up on account of the recent enhanced taxation. Thus people with their reduced earnings will find it all the more difficult to educate their children.

It might be suggested that if a system for levying income tax similar to that operating in England were introduced in India, it will be a great boon to many middle and lower middle class people. In England the system is to deduct a certain amount from the income of a person for his wife and children, etc., and the remaining amount only is charged. Now this is certainly reasonable. Of course one can understand that such a system would reduce the total income derived from income tax by the Government, but the latter should better find out more reasonable and bearable sources of income to supplement the deficit. In view of the above facts it is urged that the Legislative Assembly and the Provincial Councils will give a thought consideration to this very mipertant and vital question which affects the social, material and economic life of the country.
—Yours, etc.,

FAIR PLAY.

ANNUAL THEOSOPHICAL CONVENTION

MADRAS, Nov. 26.

The Executive Committee of the Theosophical Society announce that fiftysixth annual convention will be held at Adayar on 24th December and the succeeding days. There will be six public lectures.

The Annual Convention of the Indian Section of the Society will also be held at the same time.

The Executive Committee of the Society propose to hold a conference to support the work of peace societies which are organising campaign throughout the world in connection with League of Nations Disarmament Conference at Geneva in 1932.—A. P.

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NATIONS DO NOT LIVE ON "TICK."

Bernard Shaw Takes The Lid Off The Crisis.

Interviewed by Maurice Lewis for "John Bull" George Bernard Shaw has ruthlessly exposed the National Government and its pound-sterling platform. Repudiating the claim of the bankers as financiers, he says "Bankers be blowed. They are always wrong. Public finande is not their business Private profit is".

M. L.—Do you regard the recent General Election as a serious set-back for Socialism?

G. B. S.—No. It was a perfect godsend for Socialism. The Labour Party, held back by Mr. MacDonald and Snowden, had become an apparently immoveable obstacle to any Socialist advance, and had disappointed all the millennial hopes it had held out at the previous election.

Mr. MacDonald would do nothing but make speeches which were masterpieces of pure bunk, and burn the national candle at both ends in rents, dividends and doles.

Lord Passfield and the Fabians urged that indiscriminate outdoor relief was nothing but a return to the Speenhamland system of a hundred years ago, and that the electorate would throw the Labour Party over in disgusted disappointment unless it went to the country next time with a real programme including a great reform of Parliament and some obvious nationalisations, such as coal, transport and banking.

They might just as well have talked to Cleopatra's Needle. MacDonald would do nothing but make imposing but empty speeches, and deride the claim for "Socialism in our own time." The question of how to get rid of him had become serious and pressing.

He solved the problem by transferring himself to the Conservative Party as its leader, which is his proper place.

It is a perfectly honest step which he must have been contemplating for some time; and it has been an inexpressible relief to his old Socialist friends, of whom I am one.

Matters had come to a pass at which I could discuss Socialism quite frankly with Lord Londonderry, but it was far too delicate a subject to be mentioned to MacDonald; and we both knew it.

In the Conservative Party his knowledge of the proletariat and of the realities of the modern world will make him invaluable in heading off his public school and university educated colleagues from the follies into which their combination of blank ignorance with misinformation would otherwise lead them.

In the Socialist Party he was simply a calamity.

M. L.—And the overwhelming vote of the people. Do you feel that this was a whole-hearted andconsidered expression of patriotism and desire to save the country from disaster, or a panic response to fear and rhetoric?

G. B. S.—How do I know what it was? How does anybody? Who knoweth the heart of the people?

But clearly there was a general grasping at the figment of a National Government, which warmed up romantic patriotism, and saved the trouble of thinking by being utter nonsense.

The electorate did not change its political mind; it demonstrated that it had no political mind to change.

The Conservatives were not returned as Conservatives, but as persons resolved to sink all party differences in a colossal intellectual efforts to save us—nobody knew how—from a terrible doom—nobody knew exactly what.

In short, a typical fat-headed emotional British election resulting in a so-called National Government pledged up to the hilt not to nationalise anything, and representing proletarian interests not in the national proportion of nine to one, but in the absurdly anti-national proportion of one to ten.

M. L.—The Government possesses an unprecedented majority composed of mis-matched elements; unwieldy, but apparently united on one principle—the saving of the pound and a possible return to the gold standard. Do you think that this principle is a delusion?

G. B. S.—Rubbish. None of them know what the pound sterling means. They swore that a Labour victory would send the pound down to zero, and that a Conservative success would peg it to the top-gallant.

Well, they have had an overwhelming success and have wiped the Labour Party practically out of Parliament; and the pound sterling has very promptly depreciated.

But the two events have no real relation; and the only effect of the depreciation is to make a few of the more intelligent voters realise how ridiculously they have been duped by this platform pound sterling, which was really only a carrot kept in front of the donkey's nose.

M. L.—It is the claim of the National Government to be the only party of people in the country to protect national credit. Do you agree with this view?

G. B. S.—All Governments and Parties make this claim. I agree with them to just the extent to which they succeed in delivering the goods. Claims cut no ice with me.

M. L.—With regard to the national credit of Britain: Can it be considered apart from general world conditions? If not, can any one nation claim to hold its own credit down to any basis which cannot be calculated, say, six months ahead?

G. B. S.—Would you mind dropping the imposing but ambiguous word Credit, and using the more expressive and popular Tick?

Nations do not live on tick; they live on bread and butter, bricks and mortar, and things like that. If we obtain our bread and butter as plunder from Germany, and tribute from the countries in which we have made foreign investments, then of course we are dependent on these countries, and if they default we starve; and serve us jolly well right.

For further elucidation read "The Apple Cart."

No nation can hold its credit down, as you put it, to any other basis than its own productive powers or its powers of robbing productive nations. There is no halfway house between earning our own living and piracy disguised as patriotism and self-defence.

M. L.—What do you think of the recent arrangement between America and France to maintain the gold standard in face of practically the whole world? Can they possibly succeed in maintaining it without financial oppression against other nations and without political pressure?

G. B. S.—Stuff! Any nation can maintain the gold standard or any standard if it makes up its mind to it, just as easily as it can maintain a pint of twenty ounces or a yard of three feet.

M. L.—How, briefly, would you propose to reform the present financial system within the present economic and banking frame-work?

G. B. S.—I shouldn't concern myself about the existing frame work. I should virtually put all banks on the footing of the Post Office Savings Bank. I should buy them from the bankers, and raise the money by taxing their incomes and all the other profiteers' incomes as well.

They would declare such a transaction disastrously unsound and fatal to the existence of the Empire.

And I should have another hearty laugh at them.

M. L.—What is the real function of a bank? Should it be the servant of a State, or is it ethical that it should operate for private profit, and when the occasion arises protect what it believes to be its own at the cost of the rest of the nation?

G. B. S. — A bank is nothing but the results of a discovery made by goldsmiths hundreds of years ago, that if you offer to keep people's money safe for them and let them have what they want to go on with, you will find by experience that all you need keep for this purpose is a few shillings in the pound, and that you can make enormous profits by lending out the rest at interest.

The snag in it is that if somebody starts a rumour that you are not to be trusted, and all your customers rush in a fright to draw out their balances simultaneously, you cannot pay them. As we put it, the bank is broken by a run on it.

The game is pure profiteering; and the players need have no knowledge of public finance, nor any concern for the country.

What happened the other day was that the papers and the politicians raised a ballyhoo against the Bank of England and broke it by creating a European and American run on it. It is still, however, able to pay fifteen or sixteen shillings in the pound.

But if the ballyhoo is kept up, its position may become so serious as to make its nationalisation inevitable, no matter how conservative the Conservative Government may be.

M. L. What is your attitude towards gold as an international standard?

G. B. S.—Gold is so far accepted as the handiest safeguard against inflation, which is the form taken by the dishonesty of Governments. Unless they are held to gold or to something equally substantial, there is nothing to prevent them issuing paper money with nothing behind it and paying off all their creditors with it.

But when they do this all the debtor in the country pay off their creditors in the same way with worthless paper; and all the creditors are ruined.

It does not matter to the working class except that they have to bargain every day for the day's wage, or even the hour's.

During the great German inflation after the war, when the tup-penny-halfpenny postage stamp cost millions of marks, the postman did not suffer; he had to be paid not merely millions, but milliards, for his day's work, as otherwise he could not have performed it; but the people who lived on mortgages, on loan stock, on insurance, on pensions, and on fixed allowances or incomes generally, were paid off with worthless scraps of paper and left destitute.

Inflation is really a method of taxation. It confiscates all moneys lent to the Government, and relieves industries of great burdens of interest; and the temptation to indulge in it is very strong.

All debtors support it because they can escape their debts by it. But it cannot last.

When the German postman had agreed to deliver letters for, say, fifty thousand marks an hour, he would be delighted to accept a single American dollar or English treasury note instead.

In this way depreciated paper becomes finally useless; people deal in some foreign currency that has gold behind it, or else resort to barter. Then, as in Germany, the Government is forced to go back to gold and honesty.

If and when all the currencies have gone off gold and become either inflated or discredited we shall have to create an international currency, based either on gold or some other commodity or group of commodities.

That is the whole law and the prophets for you on the subject.

M. L. Economics is coming to be regarded as one of the most important of the social sciences. But who are to be our authorities? One group of bankers in this country told the public recently that they must economise and be prepared to accept less money for their work; while just a week later another group of bankers working towards the identical goal as the other bankers and using a common mechanism, preached the gospel of more spending and higher wages.

G. B. S.—Bankers be blowed, they are always wrong. Public finance is not their business, Private profit IS.

M. L. America with her ingot symbols of wealth: Does she stand outside the economic whirlpool?

G. B. S.—American can't stand outside the world. She could not even stand outside the war.

M. L.—Can any country truly be termed wealthy, however gratifying her trade balance, if she automatically produces and retains a considerable number of unemployed persons in her midst?

G. B. S.—The unemployed, as I pointed out to the British Association more than forty years ago, is the Achilles heel of Capitalism. There are men working now for twelve and even fourteen hours a day with other precisely similar men loafing about on the dole.

You cannot solve the problem of unemployment unless you divide the work now done by one person among two; and you cannot do that without doubling your wage bill. If you can at the same time double your product you may be able to double your wage bill without cutting into rent and interest.

But in the long run this is impossible, which is another way of saying that in the long run Capitalism is impossible.—"John Bull."

The Chrysler Corporation

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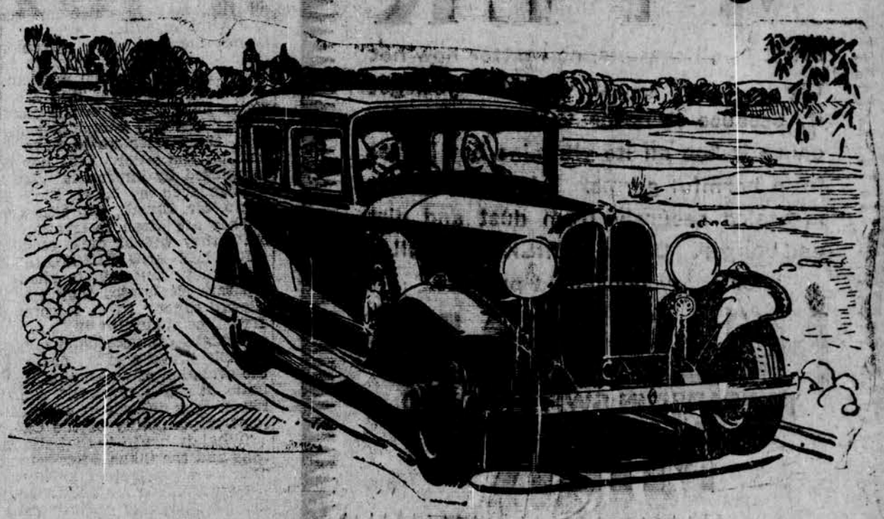

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Art's fashions for Men, Why not?
The few bits of jewellery allowed to men are, a watch-chain, a pair of cuff-links, studs, and a few others. It was demanded that at least these should be well designed and correctly styled. Who else could satisfy this demand, but the craftsmen from the fashion centres of Paris?
Centuries have elapsed, and today "EXCELSIOR" Rolled Gold Jewellery still retains that golden perfection of workmanship which makes French made Rolled Gold Jewellery so dependable and lasting.
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G. B's. 37

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Price List Free on Application.

HOW TO SOLVE COMMUNAL PROBLEM.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad's Suggestion

RECONCILING JOINT AND SEPARATE ELECTORATES

In a Note, prepared for the Minorities Committee, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, after observing that "on all vital matters which are really vital and essential there is the largest measure of agreement," proceeds to suggest tentative solutions of the communal problem.

"Unless," he says, "the Moslem voters have a voice in the election of the majority community members, the former would have no hold on the latter. This has been recognized by important Moslem leaders such as H. H. the Aga Khan, Mr. Jinnah, and others, and if they are given reservation of seats they will be quite secure."

MUSLIMS AND ELECTORATES.

"If they want still to stick to separate electorates they must be allowed to have them. Keeping different communities in separate watertight compartments must inevitably prove a great obstacle in the evolution of national unity and national self-government, and will render very difficult in practice the joint responsibility of the Cabinet.

"What is hoped is that the Moslems and the Sikhs, after some experience of the new constitution of self-government for India, will see the advantage to themselves and the country of coming into joint electorates. It should therefore be provided that if at any time at least two-thirds of the Moslems' representatives in any legislature decide in favour of joint electorates, thereafter joint electorates should be established for that legislature.

DEPRESSED CLASSES.

"As regards the depressed classes, my sympathies and those of all right-thinking men are wholly with them. The treatment that they have received in the past and are suffering under even now reflects great discredit on the class Hindus who are responsible for the same; but it will not be possible for the depressed classes, because of their exasperation, to insist upon separate electorates. This should certainly be made secure by reservation of seats. The percentage of representation to be given to them must depend on various considerations—"e.g." the number of people available for the task—and not merely on the thumb rule of numerical proportion.

POINTS OF DISAGREEMENT.

"The real and substantial points of disagreement are thus reduced only to the allocation of representation in the local legislatures of the Punjab and Bengal. The discussions last year as well as this year show that Moslems may be satisfied if they are secured 51 per cent. representation in the Punjab and Bengal, which is less than their numerical proportion on population basis. The Hindus and Sikhs in the Punjab, and in Bengal the Hindus and Europeans (the latter community at present enjoys representation very much in excess of its numbers), must arrive at some adjustment. A question of a couple of seats here or there must not bar a settlement.

PREMIER MUST ARBITRATE.

"If, however, communities concerned in these two provinces are unable to reach agreement, surely their inability to arrive at an adjustment cannot be allowed to stand in the way of the country as a whole attaining self-government, when, as I have shown above, there is practically general agreement as regards all essential safeguards for minorities and there is no difficulty of allocation of representation in the legislatures of all other provinces."

"This particular and narrow issue should be left for decision by the Prime Minister and His Majesty's Government. There is no reason why the Moslems, Hindus, Sikhs, depressed classes and Europeans should not, without any hesitation, agree to abide by the decision of the Prime Minister."

CONGRESS POSITION.

"The Congress claims to be a non-communal body and to have a purely national outlook, and therefore it and its representative can have no objection to accept any settlement which the communities concerned may arrive at by this method of decision by the Prime Minister. One tentative and rough-and-ready solution for allocation of seats in the Punjab and Bengal is to accept the Government of India's proposals about it with such variation as may be required in view of the latest census figures.

HIS SCHEME OF ELECTORATES.

"There is one aspect of joint and separate electorates which I earnestly wish to be considered. I believe there are among the Moslems an appreciable number who prefer joint electorates. There is no reason why those preferring to be in the joint electorates should be denied their liberty of thought and action because the majority of their community wish to have separate electorates. It should be made permissible for members of any community for whom separate electorates are provided to declare their desire to go into joint electorates and be allowed to do so. On such declaration they should be included in the joint register and should be allowed to vote and stand for election in the joint electorate; but such declaration, when made, must ever afterwards be final.

"Such a provision will demonstrate the strength of the opinion of those who believe in joint electorates, and will also afford an avenue for ultimately absorbing everybody into joint electorates as the strength of opinion in favour of joint electorates progressively grows."

BOMBAY YARNS

Easier Tendency.

Bombay, Nov. 24.

Our market has remained quiet and unchanged with slightly easier tendency due to further decline in Cotton during the last few days and due to absence of satisfactory demand from consuming districts. On the whole prices have remained almost unchanged except in case of coarse counts from 2s. to 14s. where there has been a further decline of about quarter of an anna per lb., particularly because there was a sudden sharp rise in these counts and consequently a similar fall in prices was inevitable in sympathy with the decline in Cotton. Reports from upcountry districts are not very encouraging but there has been a large enquiry at lower prices and with return of confidence and with revival of prices in Cotton it is very likely that these enquiries may develop into further business in course of time. The future tendency of the market is rather easy at the moment, but much more will depend upon the course of Cotton prices during the next few days.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Stocks are getting scarce but the present prices in Manchester are very high and therefore dealers do not feel inclined to make any fresh purchases for distant shipments. The political situation also continues rather unsatisfactory and dealers do not feel inclined to take risks in the present circumstances. There is therefore no business of importance one with Manchester in Cotton yarns in spite of feeling in spot goods in the local market.

JAPANESE YARNS

There is very restricted offtake in Japanese yarns during the week and prices have naturally gone down further. It is very surprising that instead of firmer Dollar Sterling Cross Rate, the Japanese firms have been offering to supply yarns particularly Chinese yarns in counts such as 40s and 2/42s. and others for November/December shipments at prices which are about Rs. 25/- lower than before. It seems there is considerable pressure to sell from Japan and China probably due to large accumulation of stocks. In any case prices offered are so cheap and attractive that large business would have been possible for forward deliveries but for the cautious nature of the Bombay dealers who are much afraid of the political uncertainties prevailing at the moment. As a result only limited business has been possible in Japanese and Shanghai yarns.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

Enquiries have improved further owing to gradual return of confidence in the present level of prices particularly due to further decline in Dollar Sterling Cross Rate. Consuming districts are not yet willing to buy freely as most of them find the present level of prices yet higher, particularly the Punjab districts due to very keen competition from Tafetta cloth. There has been some further improvement in inquiry from Southern Indian markets, but the buyers have been offering only for immediate deliveries in as much as they are afraid of the fluctuations and therefore they do not care to make any purchase for forward deliveries. Arrivals in Bombay are only very few and so is the case in Madras and it is very likely that if the present prices were maintained there will be some improvement in demand from Southern Indian markets in the next few days. As for the Northern Markets the position is much more difficult in view of the fact that there is yet no definite improvement in prices of Tafetta cloth inspite of the heavy Duty and the consumers have got to compete directly with this cloth and therefore they have been feeling very nervous about the further development in the prices of Tafetta, and they are constantly afraid of Japanese competition and therefore have been yet buying very sparingly. On the whole the situation is more hopeful than sometime past and we expect gradual improvement in demand from almost all districts in the next few days.

INDIAN YARNS.

Our Mills have been showing firmer attitude inspite of decline in Cotton in as much as some of them have sold far ahead their yarns as well as their cloth productions and therefore can afford to wait and watch further developments. Besides this, owing to the uncertainty of the future course of the market some of them are not willing to for far ahead in their sold and await deliveries of their sold goods. On the whole offtake continues moderately satisfactory and the future tendency is rather hopeful.

Commencing Next Saturday 5th December.
SENSATIONAL STUNT-TALKIE of Pickfair Picture Corporation (Bombay).
"DANCING-DYNAMITE" with RICHARD TALMAGE
"ACE" OF SCREEN—DARE-DEVILS & WORLD FAMOUS STUNT KING — IT'S A PERFECT TALKIE OF
ACTION! SPEED! ROMANCE; THRILLS; LOVE; FEARFUL STUNTS
Apply for Booking:—
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to run at
GLOBE TALKIES (Sandhurst Road).

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-day 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Thousands have read the book. Thousands will appreciate the Picture.
THE ROSARY
Featuring ELIZABETH ALLAN.
A Powerful Story of Love and Sacrifice.

EMPIRE THEATRE
To-day 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
A Realistic Picture of Lancashire Mining Life.
THE STRONGER SEX.
featuring
COLIN CLIVE, A.D.R. ALLEN.
A Gainsborough picture.

EMPRESS TALKIES
To-day 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The King of Mirth in a Glorious All-Talking Picture
HAROLD LLOYD
in
FEET FIRST.
All-Talking, All-Laughing.

TELEPHONE No. 41544.
The Excelsior Theatrical Co.
Will Present at
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GRANT ROAD
On SATURDAY, 28-11-31 at 9-30 P.M.
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An Entirely New Social Urdu Drama
"Shareef Dulhan"
With The Famous RATANSHAH SINOR and Miss MANIBAI
Book your Seats Earlier to avoid disappointment.
RATES:—Rs. 5/12, 4/8, 3/6, 2/4, 1/12, 1/2 and 9 Ans.

Coming Very Shortly MEHTA LUHAR'S
MOST SENSATIONAL HISTORICAL SCREEN-STUNT
INDIA'S PAST GLORY
TO BE SEEN IN "RONAKMAL"
... DEPICTING CHIVALRY OF BHAMINI KINGS.
with NAVINCHANDRA APTE; Miss LOBO & Miss CHANDRIKA and others.
NEVER BEFORE SEEN SUCH A PICTURE.
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IMPERIAL CINEMA

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
GRANT ROAD
RIPON THEATRE
SATURDAY, 28-11-31 at 8-30 p.m.
and
SUNDAY, 29-11-31 at 3-30 p.m.
"SANT KANHO PATRA"
Plans Open at the Theatre. from 8 to 11 a.m. and 4 to 8 p.m.

TO-DAY THIS WEEK
IMPERIAL MOVIETONE'S
ALL TALKING, SINGING, DANCING PICTURE
ANANGSENA
There is a charm irresistible in this story of fast moving action-plots, counter-plots and court intrigues...
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Featuring
Your favourite
MASTER VITHAL
with
ZILLOO, ZOHRA, MUSHTARI, & HADI.
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The only popular show of its kind in Bomba.
1001 ATTRACTIONS 1001
ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS 2 ONLY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.—12 noon Gramophone Records; 6 p.m. Chidren's Hour; Miss Sillo Noshirwan to play on violin: (1) "Andantino," Tartini-Kreisler (2) "Allegro," S. H. Ficoco; 6-45 p.m. Anandrao (Hindi), Varerkar Mama (stories in Marathi), 9-20 p.m. Popular Songs by Bai Sundarbai with Dattaram Parwatker.

ORAN RECITAL.—To-day (Saturday) at 7-30 p.m. then will a short organ recital by Mr. H. J. W. Miller will be relayed from the St. Thomas Cathedra.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSE.

Swami Viswananda of Sri Rama Krishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct his usual discourse on Upanishads at the Batliboi's to-day (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) and at the Ashram on Sunday at 9 a.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.—The N. Y. K. Steamer "Iyo Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 26th inst., and is due to arrive here on Monday morning the 30th at daylight.

PHYSICAL CULTURE DEMONSTRATION.—There will be a physical culture demonstration by Prof. Sheshappa's pupils of the South Kanara Young Men's Physical Culture Association to-morrow (Sunday) at 4 p.m., at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall. Admission will be by tickets at reduced rate. Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai will preside.

ADULT EDUCATION CLASSES. The Adult Education Classes will be formally opened to-day (Saturday) at 6-15 p.m. in the Wilson College when Professor P. A. Wadia will preside and the Rev. J. McKenzie will address the students. Seats will be reserved for students. The public are invited.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails from Australia Via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday and Monday the 29th and 30th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Jedda (Hedjaz) per S. S. "Jehangir" via Karachi will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 1st proximo.

CONGRESS MUNICIPAL SUB-COMMITTEE.—Under the auspices of the Municipal Sub-Committee of the B.P.C.C. the "Congress Municipal Electioncering Campaign" will be inaugurated at a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay to-day (Saturday) the 28th inst. at 6 p.m. (S. T.) on Chawpatty Sands. Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Dr. Jethalal V. Vora, Mrs. Lilawati Munshi, Mr. Nagindas T. Master and others will address.

TO-DAY'S MEETING

Sanatanists, at Sukhanandji's Dharamsala, C. P. Tank (Opp. Ram Bag) 4 p.m.

Public meeting of mill workers Albert Road, Chinchpokli (opp. New City of Bombay Mills), 6 p.m.

Public meeting, Gandhi Chowk 9-30 p.m., Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Smti. Gangaben Patel, and Kumari Gool Mhatre to speak.)

General meeting of Dhrangadhra Sansthan Paja Mandal, Dahanukar Building, Kalbadevi Road, 9 p.m.

KURLA STRIKERS STAND FIRM

Arrested Leaders Bailed Out

The strike of 5000 workers of the Swadeshi Mills, Kurla still continues. Although it is now nearly ten weeks the strikers are as firm in their resolve as ever and are determined not to resume work till their demands are fully conceded. The management on their part are attempting to carry on the work with the help of imported labour from Bombay.

WORKERS' MEETINGS.

On Friday morning the workers held a meeting which was largely attended both by men and women workers and was addressed by labour leaders who exhorted them to be firm. In the evening a meeting of women workers was addressed by Mrs. Parulekar who also appealed to them to carry on the fight till their just demands were accepted by the management. She assured the workers that a united stand was sure to end in a victory to the workers.

BAILED OUT.

Attempts to get the arrested labour leaders released on bail proving futile from the lower court, the Union workers applied in the Sessions Court at Thana which has ordered that Messrs. Parulekar, Godse and Kalyanpurkar should be released on a bail of Rs. 1000 each.

Selections For To-Day's Races.

(BY "WATCHDOG.")

1ST RACE:—
FAMOUS 1
BAGHDAD 2
BLACK BEAUTY 3

2ND RACE:—
LIGHT SPARK 1
BALLOON 2
DANGER 3

3RD RACE:—
BANGALORE 1
BLOTTING KAGAZ 2
YOUNG SADIAN 3

4TH RACE:—
MOUNTAIN DANCER 1
KIRKIBOST 2
ALUMNUS 3

5TH RACE:—
STRENGTH 1
ROSE OF SPAIN 2
COMTE DE GRASSE 3

6TH RACE:—
ROYAL ROUE 1
SIMON OF SALOP 2
ARTHUR 3

7TH RACE:—
DILSHER 1
HUMSIYAH 2
SARSAM 2

8TH RACE:—
MAYBAR 1
AROOSTOOK 2
ROSNAREE 3

9TH RACE:—
EAGLE'S PREY 1
ALEXANDER THE GREAT ... 2
NIGGER MINSTREL ... 3
(Special Cable).

"STRIKE HARD

Coroner's Doctrine

Inquest Over Death Of Kurla Mill Operative

Verdict was returned yesterday by the Coroner's jury, at the resumed inquest on Rama Bhairao, who died at the K. E. M. Hospital on November 14, as a result of injuries received on that day when lorries containing newly employed operatives of the Kurla Swadeshi Mills were stoned, it is alleged, by the strikers of the mill.

It was stated in the verdict that Bhairao, a new operative, died from fracture of the base of the skull, the wound being inflicted when the lorries were attacked "evidently by the strikers" on Sion Road as the new operatives were returning to Bombay.

Deputy Inspector Twiss, of the Kingsway Police Station, giving evidence, said that the strike started on September 16 and the new operatives were employed on November 2. These latter used to go by train as far as Sion and then by lorry upto the mill. The Thana police protected the men upto the Sion city limits and the Bombay police had three guards on Sion bridge and causeway.

INJURED MAN FOUND ON ROAD.

On November 14, witness was in charge of two guards of five men each. Six lorries passed his post on their way to Bombay.

About ten minutes later as he was taking his men back to the police station he heard from a passerby that a riot had occurred about a mile away.

Witness hurried to the direction given and found the scene deserted except for a man lying injured on the road. Stones, sodawater bottles iron-bars and lathis were strewn about the road. He took the injured man in a passing lorry to the K. E. M. Hospital, where he found twenty-two persons injured.

The deceased was among them and died the same evening.

Enquiries had led to no trace of the persons involved in the attack on the new operatives but they showed that the lorries had been attacked by about 150 or 200 strikers.

DANGER OF EMPLOYMENT!

Mr. B. N. Athavle, Coroner of Bombay, summing up the evidence said that at a time like this when a number of suicides were taking place due to the widespread unemployment, it was a crime to attack those who had accepted employment and that there were constitutional means for redress of grievances. "Such troubles ought to be nipped in the bud", he proceeded "and very drastic action must be taken. We ought to send a representation to the Commissioner of Police."

Indian officer (of the Kingsway Police Station): "Firing squads have been supplied by the Commissioner since November 16.

Coroner: "Then we must be very grateful to the Commissioner."

Indian officer: "Next time as soon as we have the opportunity we shall use cold steel."

Coroner: "Avoid, avoid violence as far as possible. Never hurt an innocent man. But if you must strike, strike hard and teach them a lesson."

Indian officer: "We won't let them escape another time."

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.
Nov. 27.
Viceroy of India. Thornton, London.
Ellora, Cartees, Karachi
Surada, Reddich, Rangoon
Troprain Law, Roberts, Legal
Chinkoa, Jones, Calcutta
Barpeta, Partridge, Busreh

DEPARTURES
Nov. 28.
Gera, Schluter, Hamburg
Dagrun, Martin, Navlakhi.
Jehangir, Keir, Jeddah
Kaiser-i-Hind, Headlam, London.
Gairsoppa, Brooks, Rangoon

LOADING
Nov. 27.
Steamer Pontypridd for Liverpool
Steamer Castalia for Liverpool
Steamer Viceroy of India for London.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind: The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, will sail today from Bellard Pier station at about 1 p.m. for London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Ellora: The B I S N Company's steamer Ellora, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and 246 passengers.

S S Surada: The B I S N Company's steamer Surada, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.

S S Chinkoa: The B I S N Company's steamer Chinkoa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Troprain Law: The L Edwards Ltd. steamer Troprain Law, arrived in harbour yesterday from Legal with a cargo of sugar.

S S Barpeta: The B I S N Company's steamer Barpeta, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Gera: The Volkart Bros. steamer Gera, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour, for Hamburg with a general cargo and through passengers.

S S Dagrun: The D Sandiman's steamer Dagrun, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Navalakhi, with same bottom cargo and sugar.

EXPORTS
Nov. 27.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London: 170117 Rs. gold sovereigns National Bank of India; 796584 Rs. bar gold R Gokuldas; 425724 Rs. bar gold Netherland Trading Society; 247531 Rs. bar gold Eastern Bank Ltd; 726530 Rs. bar gold Chinubbhai and Co; 166875 Rs. bar gold P and O Banking Corporation; 457200 Rs. bar gold Mercantile Bank of India; 86262 Rs. bar gold Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China; 241707 Rs. bar gold Eastern Bank Ltd; 175098 Rs. bar gold C Khusalchand; 54574 Rs. bar gold N Lalubhai and Sons; 680469 Rs. bar gold A Damoder; 3 bales animal skin A Azizulla; 10 bales animal skin I Faizulla; 413725 Rs. bar gold 101036 Rs. gold sovereign R Gokuldas.

For Marseilles: 83228 Rs. bar gold H H H Peermahomed; 340234 Rs. gold sovereigns R Gokuldas.

For New York: 329778 Rs. bar gold P and O Banking Corporation Ltd; 308376 Rs. bar gold National Bank of India Ltd; 726341 Rs. bar gold National City of New York.

S S Viceroy of India for London: 1500 bags massoor T S Thadani and Sons; 58 bags gum ghatty N Moolji and Co; 168 bags buffalo pickers Eastern Trading Agency.

For Marseilles: 400 bags kardi seed T S Thadani and Sons; 6400 bags groundnuts Strauss and Co.

S S Dalgoma for Dunkirk: 3320 bags groundnuts Strauss and Co.

For Hull: 2800 bags castorseed Strauss and Co; 130 drums groundnut oil H Rawji and Co; 386 bags groundnut oil cakes J Travers and Sons.

S S Himalaya for Trieste: 38070 bags groundnuts Ralli Bros.

S S Gera for Hamburg: 757 bags groundnut oil cakes Ishwardas and Co.

S S Pontypridal for Rotterdam: 25600 bags groundnuts Strauss & Co.

S S Wildenfels for Hamburg: 47 bales cotton fly Indian Produce Export Co; 2560 bags groundnut oil cakes H Ramji and Co; 70 bags niger seed M Bhuta and Co; 134 bags kang M Bhuta and Co.

For Bremen: 4902 bags joowari K Devchand and Co; 63 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Antwerp: 37 bales cotton fly M Narottamdas and Co; 100 bales cotton fly Chimanlal and Sons; 50 bales hemp B Premji and Co; 152 bales hemp M Nissim.

For Rotterdam: 19 bales cotton fly M Chandulal and Co: 2000 bags joowari T S Thadani and Sons; 2530 bags groundnut oil cakes H Ramji and Co; 2100 bags joowari M Bhuta and Co;

For Copenhagen: 25 bales cotton thread waste M Narottamdas and Co; 17 bales cotton thread waste 55 bales cotton fly M Chandulal and Co.

For Oporto: 25 bales hemp M Nissim.

S S Trifels for Hamburg: 51 bags groundnuts Strauss and Co; 55 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd.

For Rotterdam: 110 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd.

For Antwerp: 3 bales woollen carpets Cox and King Ltd.

S S Aquileia for Jaffa: 15 bales cotton yarn A El. Ezli.

S S Nordic for Hamburg: 110 bales cotton fly L O Vora.

S S Celebes Maru for Kobe: 500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Osaka: 300 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Shanghai: 500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Tokushima Maru for Hongkong: 51 bags jardaloo H Velji and Co.

For Kobe: 100 bales cotton raw N Nagshi and Co; 100 bales cotton raw N Fatehally; 257 bales cotton raw V Ladha and Co; 500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Shanghai: 600 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

IMPORTS.
Nov. 27.

S S Risaldar Agents T M and Co from Rangoon: 3916 bags rice.

From Tuticorin: 46 cases rubber; 123 bales cotton yarn; 51 bundles gunnies.

From Alleppey: 74 chests tea; 180 cases rubber.

From Cochin: 2378 bundles coir yarn; 640 bundles coir rope; 11 cases tea; 30 coils rope.

From Calicut: 284 q/chests tea; 116 jottas coir rope; 30 jottas coir yarn.

S S Baroda Agents M M and Co from Busrah: 66 bags hortuman; 8 nos. empty cylinders; 35 bales wool.

From Mohmerah: 244 bags poppy seed; 22 bags attari; 57 bags gum; 28 bags dates; 31 bags salted skin.

From Bushire: 9 bags raisin; 57 bags gum; 111 bags gum tragacanth; 19 bags figs; 69 bags almonds; 35 bags assafoetida.

From Lingah: 107 cases assafoetida.

From B'Abbas: 23 jottas assafoetida; 40 bags dates; 216 bags raisin; 51 bags figs; 44 bags pistas; 43 bags almond seeds.

From Muscat: 1706 bags dates; 110 pomagranates; 50 bundles fish; 2 bundles specie.

From Ormara: 25 bundles mats.

From Koweit: 6 bundles gold coins; 1 bundle gold.

From Bahrein: 4 tins gold coins 4 tins pearls; 3 tins gold.

From Karachi: 15 bags 33 thellas fish manure.

S S Vasna Agents M M and Co from Busrah; 16 parcels gold; 7 parcels silver coins; 23995 bags dates; 379 bags beans; 538 bags mash; 18 bags skins; 35 bales wool.

From Karachi: 50 bags almond kernals; 23 bags pistas; 20 bags paper khar; 25 bags prawns; 31 thellas fish manure; 93 cases kishmiss; 50 bags haftavi.

S S Subedar Agents T M and Co from Sawarang: 9790 bags sugar.

From Sourbaya: 1004 bags sugar; 1181 baskets molasses; 18 bags long pepper; 260 drums alcohol; 667 bags tapioca seeds.

S S Dogrun Agents D Savdeshian from Odessa: 32896 bags sugar.

WHEAT FUTURES—LIVERPOOL GRAIN EXCHANGE.
Liverpool, Nov. 27.

	Opening Quotations.
December	5s 1d Value
March	5s 5-1/8d Paid
May	5s 7-1/2d Paid
Market: Quiet.	

RAW SUGAR FUTURES—LONDON MARKET.
London, Nov. 27.

	Opening Quotations.
NOVEMBER.	
Sellers	6/4-1/2
Buyers	6/1-1/2
Business Done.	
DECEMBER.	
Sellers	6/3-3/4
Buyers	6/3-1/2
Business Done.	6/3-3/4
JANUARY.	
Sellers	6/5
Buyers	6/4-1/2
Business	6/4-1/2
FEBRUARY.	
Sellers	6/5-3/4
Buyers	6/5-1/2
Business Done.	
MARCH.	
Sellers	6/7-1/4
Buyers	6/7
Business Done.	
Market: Steady.	

LONDON EXCHANGES—OPENING RATES.
London, Nov. 27.

	Today's Official Rates	Opening Market Rates
T. T. London on New York	3.56-1/2	3.57-1/4
T. T. London on Paris	91.18	91.31
T. T. London on Berlin	15.06	—
T. T. London on Madrid	42.43	
T. T. London on Amsterdam	8.90	
T. T. London on Milan	69.31	

LINSEED.
London, Nov. 26.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton £10-17-6 Nov|Dec. sellers.
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton £9-2-6 Nov. sellers.
Linseed, Bombay, ton £11-10-0 Nov|Dec. sellers.

LINSEED OIL.
London, Nov. 26.
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt. 14|3 December buyers.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt 15|6 Jan.|Aprl. paid and sellers.
Smoker Sheet x- 821sel0 d -

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.
London, Nov. 26.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25.—
C and F Calcutta Nov|Dec. per cwt. 8|7-1|2.
C and F Bombay, Nov|Dec per cwt. 8|8.
C and F Karachi, Nov|Dec. per cwt. 8|8.

THE RIALTO
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW. AT 4, 6-30 AND 10 P.M.
MORNING SHOW ON SUNDAY AT 10 A.M.
WHO LOVED THE WOMEN—HATED WORK AND FOUGHT LIKE NOT EXACTLY GENTLEMEN.
ROARING EXCITEMENT! ROARING LAUGHTER.

NOT EXACTLY GENTLEMEN
WITH
VICTOR McLAGLEN
Fay WRAY
Lew CODY
Eddie GRIBBON
His weakness? Only blondes, brunettes, and redheads. Was he off dames? So HE said. Then she smiled. And another bold bad man went for a buggy ride.
Directed by BENJAMIN STOLOFF
FOX PICTURE

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
THE SCREENS' MOST POPULAR HERO
COMBINES THE TALENTS OF A DOZEN STARS
IN
REACHING FOR THE MOON
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A HIGH SPEED ROMANCE OF TO-DAY!
THE SHOW OF SHOWS
THE GREAT HE-MAN ACTOR
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
IS SUPPORTED BY THAT
GREAT LITTLE GIRL
BEBE DANIELS
BOOKING: AT S. ROSE & Co., OR AT THE SUPER TALKIE HOUSE
PATHE CINEMA
TO-DAY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10
EXTRA SHOW TO-MORROW AT 10 A.M.
SECOND WEEK
TRACK-KING
LEADING TIPSTER OF THE WESTERN INDIA.
Gave to all his clients to start the Season with a Winner:—
REGARD
Track-King gives only ONE HORSE IN EACH RACE and not two or three Horses with Flukes and Dark Flukes in the Card. Remember Only One Horse in Each Race.
Our conditional Special Horse of Rs. 50, if nowhere Rs. 60 Refunded. WON:
REGARD
General Card Rs. 10; Special Double Rs. 20; Treble Rs. 30. One Horse Rs. 50.
Track-King's Three Horse Special Card and Two Horse Special Card is Speciality. Two Horse Special Card unluckily failed this time being one Placed and one fourth and three-horse Special Card was not a failure. Regard Won: Quick Toy 2nd; Black Beauty 3rd.
Only Address:—ORIENT HOTEL, 1st Floor, opp. Crawford Market.
Time:—To-day from 5 P.M. to 8-30 P.M. Race Day from 8 A.M. to 1-30 P.M.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1931

TINKERING WITH THE PROBLEM

If any one has still any doubt about the present Cabinet's reactionary policy towards the Round Table Conference, he may turn to the latest statement of Sir Samuel Hoare in the Federal Structure Committee, a statement which he was careful to describe as one made on behalf of the Government. Often and often had Sir Samuel stressed the need for perfect agreement on this and that and every other question at the Conference, of course, without committing Government to the acceptance of whatever was agreed upon by the Indian delegates. Now, seeing the probability of complete or nearly complete agreement among Indians on the demand for complete financial autonomy, Sir Samuel suddenly turns round and observes very sapiently that "what mattered in Finance was not agreement among the politicians but confidence in the great markets of the world." Sir Samuel knows quite well that whether or not a certain policy will command businessmen's confidence has in the last analysis to be determined by politicians in consultation with experts. But what he evidently means is that the policy is to be decided not by Indian politicians but by British politicians. Elaborating his point he says: "In any changes the people who were to be convinced were bankers, traders and investors who rightly or wrongly were very cautious and nervous of political changes. Their support, however, was necessary for cheap credit and a plentiful supply of capital." Assuming all this to be true, it does not in the least follow that the British politicians are the best fitted to control Indian finance. It is, however, self-evident, apart from the history of a century of British financial and economic domination of India, that the British politicians are best fitted to control Indian finance in British interests. That is precisely why all Indians dread Indian Finance being controlled any longer by British politicians and bankers.

The gist of the whole statement made on behalf of the Government may be stated generally in Sir Samuel's own words. It is that "in the abnormal world conditions rigid safeguards would be proposed." This is, no doubt, meant to be a warning and it is clear from the illustrative details of the safeguards demanded that the warning is also a challenge to India, for he would reserve to the Crown even control over the Indian Budget. As if recollecting, in the midst of the discussion of "rigid" safeguards, that Government had pledged itself to agree upon only such safeguards as were "in the interests of India." Sir Samuel dismisses the pledge or explains it away by stating that after all "there is no conflict between Indian and British interests." If so, why should not India be credited with a knowledge of at least what is good for herself? And why should not what India chooses to be good for herself be accepted by Britain as being good for both? We would much prefer the normal candour of the Tories than the sloppy sympathy affected by Mr. MacDonald and some times copied from him by other Ministers. Let the Cabinet precisely state all the financial safeguards it wants, however rigid they may be. And India will be quite prepared to settle the account in any way that is deemed effective. But a precise statement does not suit Sir Samuel. So he is playing for time saying: "Nothing was to be lost, but every thing was to be gained by a postponement of details." That is quite right—from the British point of view. But to India a speedy settlement is essential. And she will have that settlement one way or other. The chance that is given to the Conference may last a week more, but not much longer.

INTOLERABLE

The organised hooliganism at the Opera House last night, which led to the performance of Mr. Purshottamdas Tricumdas' play "Nyaya" being abandoned, cannot be too strongly condemned by every citizen who is anxious to maintain the decencies of life and freedom of writing and none, we feel sure, will condemn it more strongly than the Parsi community as a whole. The persons, who were responsible for the rowdyism had no title to speak the true mind of this community which recently gave remarkable proof of its enlightenment when, at the Round Table Conference, its representatives with one voice refused to have anything to do with the crutches of separate electorates. The Parsi community has been a pioneer of progress in many fields and the reprehensible conduct of a few of its members cannot tarnish its reputation. If the outrageous demands made by those responsible for last night's hooliganism are accepted, India may as well give up all hope of cultural advance and we may shut up not only our theatres and cinemas but also all our schools, colleges and universities. The police, whose duty it was to give protection to the organisers of the play and those who had bought tickets, did not, according to the information we have received, take prompt and effective steps to prevent the crowd from entering the theatre and its compound and indulging in rowdyism.

OPPORTUNE REMINDER

At the session of the Federal Structure Committee on Thursday Pandit Malaviya asked the "National" Government an inconvenient question. "Why were the Princes invited to the Round Table Conference," he queried, "if only provincial autonomy was to be considered?" This was, indeed, an opportune reminder to the Government that Mr. MacDonald's assurances in his speech of January 19, last, must be made good. The Conference was called not merely to settle provincial autonomy on India. It was called to settle finally the question of Indian Swaraj. The Gandhi-Irwin Pact laid down that the Round Table Conference would settle the Constitution of an Indian Federation, of which responsibility at the Centre was an essential part. But the Pact is now forgotten and is regarded as a scrap of paper. The moment the Tories came into power, the change of policy in Government's dealings with the Conference became discernible and, as has happened before, Britain has proved false to her plighted word. The result has been discontent in every group of delegates. Even Mr. Gavin Jones confessed during Thursday's debate that "the result of forcing only provincial autonomy on India would be to wreck the constitution."

If responsibility at the Centre remains denied, the political situation in India will take a grave turn. But the Tories are determined to ignore this and Mr. MacDonald is in their clutches. The 'New Leader" in mail week warns the "National" Government of the disastrous consequences of breaking up the Conference "by throwing all its weight on the side of the minority" which the journal specifies as "the die-hard sectarians limited to the Moslem delegates (and not all of them) and to the unrepresentative representatives of the Depressed Classes." It apprehends that "if the Conference ends in such circumstances, we shall again see as we saw in the Simon Commission—distinguished Liberals, like Mr. Sastri and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Labour Moderates, like Mr. Josht, acting whole-heartedly with Mr. Gandhi and the Congress." But the present chances are that this salutary warning will fall on deaf ears.

MR. BAPU NARAYAN'S PHILOSOPHY

It is well known that Mr. Bapu Narayan Athavle, the City Coroner, considers himself to be gifted with humour. His "obiter dicta" enliven the proceedings of his court, which has to deal with the mournful subject of inquests. But it is necessary to remind him that he certainly exceeds the limit of quasi-judicial freedom to offer comments on a variety of subjects when he advises the Police what they should do in case of disturbance of peace. At the resumed inquest on Rama Bhairao who died on Saturday last as a result of stones being thrown in lorries conveying some newly employed operatives of the Kurla Swadeshi Mills, the Coroner in summing up the evidence talked about 'troubles' that ought to be "nipped in the bud". "We ought to send," he remarked, "a representation to the Commissioner of Police" and the following illuminating conversation was then held between the Coroner and a Police Officer:

Officer: "Firing squads have been supplied by the Commissioner since November 16.

Coroner: "Then we must be very grateful to the Commissioner.

Officer: "Next time as soon as we have the opportunity we shall use cold steel."

Coroner: "Avoid, avoid violence as far as possible. Never hurt an innocent man. But if you must strike, strike hard and teach them a lesson."

Apart from the insight which the conversion gives into the mentality of some Police officials, we may remind Mr. Bapu Narayan that firing can be legitimately resorted to by the authorities, whose duty it is to prevent breach of peace, only when the circumstances are so grave that there is no help but to take this drastic action. What authority has the Coroner to preach the cave-man's doctrine "Strike hard and teach them a lesson?" We invite the attention of his employers to these remarks of his and hope they will realise the urgency, in the public interest, of reminding him what precisely are the duties of a Coroner.

PROFESSION & PRACTICE

The Finance Bill, rejected by the Assembly and promptly certified by the Governor-General, is now before the Council of State. The debate as also the story of the "progress" of the bill from the Assembly to the Council of State, show how the present administration governs this country in complete and open defiance of Indian opinion, moderate or "extremist," communal or nationalist. The Elders, in their own manner of dignified diffidence, have whispered their protests almost in strong accents. And in this connection the speeches of Mr. Hussain Imam and Sir A. Suhrawardy are particularly noteworthy from another point of view also. While the one protested against the Government policy of borrowing at high rates and showed how retrenchment effected in India was 1 per cent as against 8 per cent in England, the other criticised the military expenditure, capitation charges, enhanced postal rates and lowering of the incidence of income tax. He also urged retrenchment as the real solution of the problem. These speeches prove that the two honourable members are not incapable of realising the implications of the present administration. And yet they are prominent members of a body of Indian Muslims, that coolly relegates Central Responsibility to the background.

Trifles.

"Although food-poisoning is becoming rarer in Bombay every year, it is a risk which every body still uns, after all precautions hav been taken"—Anglo-India.

India in general is much more fortunate. The amount of food that an average Indian eats is so "precautionary" that the chances of death by food-poisoning ha, been reduced to the minimum.

Which brings me to the point. This immunity from food-poisoning should be credited to the British side of the balance as between Britain and India. I wonder how Mr. S. H. Batliwala missed it.

* * * *

"Depreciation of sterling
Four Causes."

Can any one deny that this is another stage towards the progressive realisation of myself as a true prophet?

* * * *

"The total mileage of all kinds of highways in Asia, according to a report of January 1st 1931, is 1,072,408 miles, of which 114,496 are macadam, and 82,442, of earth, gravel, etc., graded and drained" —Lady Drummond-Hay in the "Evening News."

It is to be hoped that the distinguished Lady would, in due course, give similar details in the "Evening News," about highwaymen in Asia.

* * * *

Protectionists, it is reported, are overjoyed at the British National Government's promptness in applying the electoral "mandate."

Lord Snowden is expected to revise the notes for his maiden speech in the Lords.

* * * *

(1) His genial and winning way and

(2) His success, through No. 1, at Derby inspite of repudiation by the N. U. R.

These considerations have fired the "Times of India" with fervent enthusiasm regarding the proposed visit of Mr. Thomas to the Dominions on behalf of British textiles.

* * * *

The Dominions may hold a different opinion about Mr. Thomas's Circe-siren qualities, but our contemporary's enthusiasm has inspired an earnest correspondent to the following note of warning:—"One does not know whether India is a Dominion or not. However, Mr. Thomas's tour will decide it. If India is a Dominion Mr. Thomas is bound to come. In the event, therefore, of India turning out a Dominion I warn the Congress to be on its guard and close its ranks, otherwise his irresistible geniality and winning ways may convert Congress Houses into godowns for Lancashire cotton goods."

THE REASON WHY OF THE CONFERENCE.

TO FOIST AUTOCRACY UNDER A NEW GARB IN INDIA.

(BY BERNARD HOUGHTON)

Recent announcements have done much to dispel the fog of verbiage with which the Round Table Conference has been so sedulously enveloped. Its real purpose is now clear to all. It was not called to enable the nominees of Simla to hammer out a new constitution amicably with their rulers, seated round a table. It was called, firstly, to rally the Rajahs in support of the menaced British domination, and secondly, to put a veneer of democracy over plans, previously determined, for the Government of India. No difficulty was found in the first matter, for the Rajahs, or at least the more intelligent of them, now realise that with the passing of Simla, will pass also their own petty autocracy.

THE AUTOCRACY REMAINS.

The plans for a new constitution, though settled before the Conference was called, were first publicly formulated by Mr. MacDonald last January. To use an expression of Mr. Churchill, they "lock, bolt and bar the door" on any notion of Indian freedom. Every key position is effectively and firmly retained in British hands. Indians are given the liberty to play with the forms of Government, but they are liable at any moment to be called to order by their masters. They will have, it is true, the unpopular duty of collecting taxes, but four-fifths of what they collect must be handed over to their masters to spend. Behind every thing will loom the Viceroy and his Army, the supreme dictator to enforce British policy and to preserve unharmed British interests. He can literally say "As I will, so I command."

MAKING IT SAFE FOR REACTIONARIES.

The Report of the Federal Structure Committee under the adroit Lord Sankey is in full harmony with the general scheme. Two Houses are proposed, the first like the British House of Lords, to represent wealth, and by putting a brake on democratic progress, to obviate too frequent interference by the Viceroy for the same purpose. In regard to the population they are supposed to represent, these Houses are ludicrously small, numbering as they do, 200 and 300 members respectively. Eighty seats in the Upper House and 100 in the Lower will be allotted to the Princes and their nominees, in other words, they will be in the hands of the most reactionary persons on this earth, survivals from an era which elsewhere belongs only to history. With unconscious irony the Committee opine that there would be no advantage in having in either Houses the direct nominees of the British Government or "Crown." With both Houses flooded with its indirect nominees and champions, what need is there to resort to special representatives? In short, Lord Sankey and his Committee have ably fulfilled their task; they have made India safe for autocracy. In their scheme the 300 millions of peasants and workers who labour, hopeless and half starved, under an Indian sun can no more influence the Central Govern-

(Continued on page 9.)

LET US START THE RESERVE BANK.

BUT FREE FROM LONDON DICTATION.

(BY OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC).

One of the safeguards wanted by Lord Reading in connection with the transfer of responsibility to India is the creation of a Reserve Bank "on sure foundations and free from political influence." What exactly he meant by "sure foundations" he did not explain and, unfortunately, this has been taken as understood by everyone at the last session of the Conference. As regards the political influence, as Sir Purshottamdas Thakoredas rightly pointed out, what we want is not freedom from the influence of Indian politicians as much as freedom from the domination of European interests which have so far dictated Indian monetary policy and freedom from Whitehall which has so long placed the interests of Lombard Street above those of India.

WHAT ARE SURE FOUNDATIONS?

One has to assume that the noble Lord meant by this term that the Reserve Bank should be started with a sufficiency of gold assets and with proper restrictions on its working. The only special restriction that would be acceptable to us is that the Reserve Bank should have a limit up to which it will lend to the Government of India. Such lending may be directly through Treasury Bills or Ways and Means Advances or may be through loans to the public against the Government securities. A certain volume of such securities is necessary to ensure that the Reserve Bank can control currency by selling them when money was plentiful and buying when money was tight. This would, of course, be the reverse of what the Imperial Bank of India does now, scrambling for securities when money is plentiful and dumping them when it is tight. But an unhealthy volume of securities would make the reserve unreal, just when it had to be most liquid. In times of panic, local bonds would be just the things which cannot be realised.

GOLD ASSETS.

The sufficiency of gold assets has to be judged by the gold reserve ratio and the volume of note issue for which the Reserve Bank will become responsible. The Hilton Young Commission, working on the note issue of about 185 crores at that time, added a liability of 50 crores as Rupee Redemption Fund for regulating the volume of silver rupees and decided that the gold assets should total 117½ crores to start with. The Government had then only 110 crores in the Paper Currency and Gold Standard Reserves together, but since then the assets have been depreciating heavily, due chiefly to the ruinous 18 pence ratio which Sir Basil Blackett forced on the country. The extent of the ravage is shown by the following figures:—

1926 March	110	crores at	18d.
1928 March	87	"	"
1930 March	86	"	"
1931 March	78	"	"
1931 November	58	"	"

During the years 1930 and 1931, the Government made heavy inroads into the gold assets in order to maintain the 18 pence ratio, but the proverbial difficulty of the Britisher to know when he was defeated stood in the way of the Government's crying a halt to this Rake's Progress. The result is that we now have barely 58 crores of sterling, which would bring us

(Continued on page 9)

NOTES OF THE DAY

Equality of Dominions.

The Statute of Westminster Bill that has just passed its third reading in the Commons is now as good as Law. In fact the Bill itself seeks to legalise what is already a common practice with regard to the relative position of the Dominions and Britain. The Dominions are now independent "de facto:" the Bill makes them independent "de jure." It removes even a vestige of Britain's authority over the Dominions and provides a legal definition of Dominion Status as complete independence. When the Bill becomes law, the Irish Free State, it is said, will forthwith abolish by legislation appeals to the Privy Council. Ireland is not bound to do so; but if she so chooses, Britain cannot object. Mr. De Valera's Party is understood to go further and claim that under the Statute even the oath of allegiance is untenable. It seems at least difficult to refute his contention.

—And of India.

The repercussions of the Statute on India will be interesting. Indeed much of the Tory Opposition to the Bill was due to the fear of these repercussions. The Opposition was, of course, futile and the opposition to Indian independence is also bound to be futile. At present, it is superfluous to say, the Bill does not extend to India; but it cannot be long before it does so. In India the prejudice that prevails in certain sections against any contact with Imperialistic Britain perceptibly diminishes because of the legal definition of Dominion Status as complete freedom.

Mrs. Gandhi's Advice to Princes.

Kasturba Gandhi is no revolutionary. Like her husband, she has no place in her heart for any feelings other than that of love towards all. The words that she has addressed to the Princes at the Rajputana Political Conference ought to be welcomed, as they do deserve to be welcomed, as words of sincere and true advice. "They (the Princes) must recognise," she said, "the times and should soon satisfy the demands of their subjects for freedom. Throne after throne is tumbling down in Europe. The Indian princes should enthrone themselves in the hearts of the subjects. The days of continuing kingship by repression have gone for ever." This is a truism. The Princes should recall the weighty words of their own Chancellor to the effect that it was impossible now to insulate states against the impact of democracy. Times have changed. The crowned head cannot shine because of its glittering jewels but by the glamour with which the People may invest it.

Insult to the Flag.

It is reported that when the Collector of Poona visited Indapur, the local police broke into two private houses and removed the National Flags that flew over them. If the report is true it should not be dismissed as a trivial matter. It is just as serious as it would be regarded by the authorities if some Congress volunteers broke into an Englishman's house and pulled down the Union Jack flying over it because the President of the District Congress Committee happened to pass that way. We trust the people of Poona will devise effective ways of impressing upon the Collector their determination not to allow their National Flag to be trifled with.

MUSLIM ATTITUDE THAT MARRED R. T. C'S PROGRESS

Nagpur Knight On Premier's Sympathy And Disagreement Among Delegates

The Hon. Sir Manekji Dadabhoy and Mr. Zafrulla Khan, two of the delegates to the Round Table Conference, returned to Bombay by the s.s. "Viceroy of India" on Friday morning.

Interviewed by a Press representative, Sir Manekji Dadabhoy said: "I am unable to hold out much hope of our achievements at the Round Table Conference. When we left India, we were in full hope that, by mutual concessions and compromises and by the exercise of a spirit of 'give-and-take' we would be able to achieve a substantial measure of success. Unfortunately, however, owing to the attitude adopted by the Muslim delegates throughout our debates precluded the possibility of a settlement which would be acceptable to India generally.

"The Federal Structure Committee had a laborious task to execute. On the most important question of federal finance, the special sub-committee of which I was a member, presented a report which was well received. The recommendations made therein are such as would lead to a settlement of the most complicated problems. But after that work was completed, the Muslim members persisted in their attitude not to discuss other questions. I was, therefore, obliged on account of my numerous preoccupations in this country, to leave the Round Table Conference. It was after I left London, I have been able to learn of the announcement of the altered position of Muslim members to discuss financial and other reserved subjects, subject to reservations. The impression generally created in England is that there has been a great deal of disagreement amongst the delegates.

"This Conference cannot be regarded as great a success as the previous Conference, owing to the fact that this Conference has had to deal with most of the complicated and controversial questions which had not been tackled at the previous one.

GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE.

"Both the Prime Minister and Lord Sankey did their best to prevent disagreement amongst the various sections of the Conference. The Prime Minister, as far as I am able to see, has deep sympathy for India. He is anxious that the promises and pledges given by the late Labour Government should be strictly upheld."

"I do not think there has been altogether a correct appreciation of the attitude of the new Government. It is not correct to say that they wish to confine at the present stage only to the grant of autonomy for the provinces. Moreover, it is impossible for the provinces to work harmoniously and successfully unless the Central Government is in a position to extend its full support to the provinces."

"As far as I can judge, it will not be possible to make the scheme of Provincial Autonomy a complete success unless it is substantially modified. If we have not been able to obtain a full measure of success so far, it is solely due to the unfortunate differences that arose amongst the delegates, and the unfortunate failure of the Congress Party to co-operate whole-heartedly with the rest of the delegates."

ZAFRULLA KHAN OPTIMISTIC.

Mr. Zafrulla Khan said: "I think Mr. Gandhi made a great mistake in proceeding to England without arriving at a satisfactory settlement of the communal question in India. If a settlement had been arrived at in India, it would have facilitated matters at the Round Table Conference considerably. As it is, pending a settlement, no progress was made and when I left, there was a feeling of despondency. In any case, it did not appear to me that the Conference was prepared to go further than the position outlined in the report of the Federal Structure Committee last January."

"It is obvious that the British Government cannot consent to a transfer of power from Parliament to the Indian Central Legislature, until they are satisfied that that transfer will not lead to vesting absolute power in the hands of one community and that the safeguards are such as one community would not beable to set the interests of the other communities at naught.

"I hope that a scheme with adequate safeguards will be devised and that there will be a transfer of substantial responsibility to the Indian legislatures. In any case it seems certain that provinces will be made fully autonomous."

LALJI PENDSE PLEADS "NOT GUILTY"

"I Am Opposed To Terrorism"

P. R. LELE AS DEFENCE WITNESS

Hearing of the two cases in which Mr. Lalji Pendse stands charged under Section 124-A, for two of his alleged seditious speeches was resumed before Mr. H.P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday. Mr. Kirke-Smith appeared for the prosecution while Mr. Pendse was defended by Mr. M.N. Talpade.

Mr. M.N. Desai of the C.I.D., was further cross-examined by Mr. M.N. Talpade. Witness stated that Mr. Kandalkar was the president of the Girni Kamgar Union which was a registered Trade Union. Asked if he called a registered Trade Union a Communist organisation, the witness said, it depended on the influence under which the organisation worked.

THIRD INTERNATIONAL.

Mr. Talpade: You have said that one of the groups of Communists belongs to the Third International. Will you tell us what do you mean by the Third International?

Witness: They believe in the principles of Soviet Government. They have their Headquarters at Moscow.

Mr. Talpade: You know what are the principles of the Soviet Government?

Mr. Kirke-Smith objected to this question and the Magistrate upheld the objection.

Mr. Talpade: Now, will you tell us what is the Second International?

Witness: It has an evolutionary programme as opposed to the revolutionary programme of the Third International.

Replying to further questions, Mr. Desai stated that the accused was an active Trade Unionist and was connected with the Tramwaymen's Union.

SECOND CASE AGAINST LALJI.

Evidence was then led in the other case against Mr. Lalji, regarding the speech that he delivered at the Tulsipipe Road on Sept. 28 in connection with the "Roy Week."

After examining Mr. M.N. Desai who stated that he sent Sub-Inspector Kamat and a shorthand reporter, Raje to attend that meeting and he got the report from Raje on the next day the Public Prosecutor read out the translations of the speech. The accused, in the course of his speech referred to the arrest of "Comrade M. N. Roy," and suggested the ways of getting him released.

ROY AND LENIN.

The workers, he said, should be prepared to overthrow the Imperialist Government. The speaker compared Roy with Lenin. Roy, the accused said, had been carrying on a movement for a Constituent Assembly, and because of this, the "dacoit British Government" would not allow him to remain in India.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

Inspector Desai was then cross-examined by Mr. Talpade.

Asked whether the programme to establish a Constituent Assembly was a revolutionary programme, witness could not say definitely whether it was so. He stated that the aim of the Communists was to establish the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The Court then rose for lunch.

Resuming after the lunch, C.I.D. reporter Vyavaharkar was further cross-examined by Mr. Talpade in regard to the first speech delivered by the accused at Chaupatty on "Jatin Day." The witness was asked if he was used to drink and he replied in the negative. To another question asked if he was sacked from a firm for that reason he again replied in the negative.

ARE YOU COMMUNIST?

On conclusion of the prosecution evidence the accused was questioned by the Court, if he was a Communist.

Accused: You cannot take me on my word. I would rather like not to speak anything about it. It is for the prosecution to prove that.

Accused pleaded "not guilty" to both the charges.

STATEMENT OF MR. PENDSE.

Mr. Talpade then read out a lengthy statement on behalf of the accused which related to the first charge only. His statement on the second charge was not ready.

In the course of his statement, the accused said:—

It is true that I made a speech at a meeting held on the 13th of September last at the Chowpatty Sands. The object of that meeting was to commemorate the anniversary of Jatin Das, who died about two years ago, as a result of a long-drawn hunger-strike.

I do not consider, there was any crime in paying respect to the memory of one who laid down his life for the collective good. This is how it is popularly viewed and is borne out by the fact that there were as many as three meetings held in the City, not to mention the innumerable meetings which took place all over the country.

OPPOSED TO TERRORISM.

Both by philosophy and by the experiences gained all over the world, I am opposed to the terrorist methods. I am convinced that terrorism, besides being futile, retards the growth of broad mass movement. The act of killing individuals does not displace the system, the very root cause of the evils, which, it is the endeavour of every thinking person to eradicate. I made this point of view clear to the audience in my speech and as an alternative to terro-terrorism, I referred to the broad open street movement.

IMPERIALISM.

I have not referred to the British Government or to the Government of India as an objective of overthrow as is alleged by the prosecution. Sub-Inspector Kamat has correctly stated that I, all along referred to "Samarajya-Shahi" that is, Imperialism. Imperialism is a world phenomenon.

STRUCTURE OF SOCIETY.

As a labour worker, I am convinced of the class character of the structure of present-day society. Under this structure, a small class of Capitalists is sucking the very life-blood of vast humanity. Capitalism has neither colour nor nationality. It is an international phenomenon. Both by theory and by the every-day experience that I am having in my social life, I am convinced that the capitalistic interests are identical, that they are interwoven internationally. I see in every walk of life a terrible antagonism between the class interests.

REVOLUTION AFTER HIS HEART

In my speech there occurs the word "Revolution." In itself revolution means a speedy and upright change; but it has a still broader meaning. First of all, it must be made clear that revolution should not be confounded with revolts, rebellions or mere risings. Revolution is an event, which under the pressure of material conditions takes place from time to time. When existing conditions and reigning institutions stand in the way of continued development of a given people, a struggle ensues which eventually ends in victory for those material conditions which bring to bear moves forward hand in hand with such pressure. When this process called revolution. This process is social evolution, then alone it is functioning in India and, therefore, the objective conditions are called revolutionary. The social contents of these are those exploited classes whose normal development, social and cultural, is obstructed by Imperialism. Therefore, the immediate objective of this revolution becomes the abolition of feudalism and speedy industrialisation of the country, wherein control of production and exchange will be socially controlled. The paradox, however, is that those who extol these revolutions are prosecuting me, when I work for the same end. It will thus be seen that revolution is a historic process growing out of material conditions. It does not pre-suppose violence as the only means, nor does it limit itself to the fetish of non-violence as the sole pre-requisite condition for it.

There is an attribution to me of creating a feeling of disloyalty among the army and the police. While referring to the miserable lot of the exploited masses as a whole, I said, along with the workers and the peasants the clerks, the lower middle classes, the police and the military soldiers are also included in these exploited classes. They should be told that their common interests lie with the exploited; and, therefore, our struggle for freedom includes their interests as well. But the reporter was taking down purport according to him, and not the speech in 'verbatim' as required by the Inspector. Hence, he brought about this wonderful purport.

The whole burden of my speech was the criticism of some of the methods of some of the Congress leaders referred to in my speech. I was criticising their programme, which I hold is capitalistic.

Mr. P.R. Lele, an ex-Vice-President of the "War Council" then gave evidence for the defence.

Questioned as to what the accused said in his speech the witness stated that he spoke about the lesson that could be learnt from Jatin's life and said, that whoever cared to attend the meeting should be prepared to sacrifice his all for whatever cause he held dear. He held upto the public the virtue in Jatin's life which was his willingness to sacrifice his life. The accused did not advocate the cause of revolution. At least the witness did not carry that impression. He (accused) did not advocate the overthrow of the British Government. He did not refer in his speech to any particular system of Government, not to any particular rule in any country. Witness did not remember if the accused preached in his speech disloyalty to the police and military. He (accused) referred to the Sandhurst as a very costly establishment and said, that it was not possible for poor men to take advantage of it. He spoke about the terrorist movement and said that as it was a secret movement it would not help them for mass organisation. He talked about Imperialism (using the word in English) and Capitalism and said that people must have freedom from slavery imposed by these.

Cross-examining the witness the Public Prosecutor asked what were the papers to which he was writing. Witness reeplied that he wrote both for English and the Marathi papers.

Public Prosecutor: What are the papers? Name them.

Witness: One of them is the "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Prosecutor: What are the other papers?

Witness: I write for Marathi papers. As I write under pseudonyms, I cannot give you the names of papers.

The Public Prosecutor insisted on the witness giving the names of the papers for which he wrote. Witness thereupon asked the Magistrate if it was necessary to give the names.

Magistrate (to the Public Prosecutor): Why do you want the names?

Public Prosecutor: He says that he writes for papers, but cannot give me the names.

Magistrate: Not that he cannot give the names. He can, but he does not want to. And after all why you want the names?

Public Prosecutor: I want to test his veracity.

Witness: You cannot do that because even the editors will not give you the name of the writer of particular articles.

After a few more questions about the speech of the accused the cross-examination was over. Further hearing was adjourned to Tuesday next (December 1).

Sterling-Dollar Cross Rates.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

(Special Service For The "Chronicle")

T. T. ON LONDON.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27

Previous Close	3.63
To-day's Close	3.52½
Difference	—10½

T. T. ON NEW YORK

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Previous Close	3.58¼
To-day's Opening	3.56
To-day's Close	3.51
Difference	—7¼

The Reason Why Of The Conference

(Continued from page 8.)

ment than they can influence the moon.

IMPERIALISTIC TACTICS.

Some may ask, if the only purpose of the Conference was to rally the Rajahs and to formulate British plans why did it receive the name of a Round Table Conference? Such a question, however, betrays an ignorance of imperialist tactics. In these days of the newspaper Press and of general knowledge it would be a blunder for Imperialist diehards to proclaim openly their aims and objects. How then, could they induce the millions they govern quietly to submit to their rule? Always, therefore, they appeal to high ideals or mask their purpose with democratic phrases and ape the part of leaders to freedom. The subterfuge is often of the crudest kind, but with the aid of the Press it deceives multitudes, particularly those who wish to be deceived.

MISLEADING PHRASE.

In the war were we not assured that England was "fighting for the rights of small nations," "making the world safe for democracy"? Has not Egypt been declared "independent"? Is not India to have henceforth Dominion Status? The term "Round Table Conference" serves to mislead those only who do not keep their feet firmly on the firm ground of facts. Actually it is a forum for overlords to dictate to their vassals. The National Congress, which boycotted the first meeting of the Conference, has, for reasons which are still obscure, accepted the second. If it or Mr. Gandhi hoped to gain anything by such a surrender, they should by now be finally disillusioned. Not by compromise, not by yielding, not by soft speeches, will freedom come to India.

LET US START THE RESERVE BANK

(Continued from page 8.)

heavy loss if we tried to realise them into gold assets.

HOW THE RESERVE BANK COULD HELP.

We cannot ignore the possibility that, if a Reserve Bank had been started in 1926, our gold assets would not have deteriorated so badly. Before throwing good money after bad, it would have tried to convince the Government of the futility of trying to keep up the high ratio. Even now, we have to consider deeply whether it would not be better to start the Reserve Bank with a note issue liability limited to the size of gold assets available and increase the same gradually. In the meantime, the Government will have its own series of notes. This would not be an uncommon feature. Even in England, after the War, there were no less than £250 millions of Treasury Notes against about £150 millions of Bank of England notes, and in the United States the Federal Reserve Banks started operations when the total of other notes in circulation amounted to over $2560 millions and to-day the Federal Reserve Notes amount to $2500 millions.

On this basis, the present gold assets of £43 millions would realise $160 million dollars which, at a 16 pence ratio would be equal to 48 crores. Against this the Reserve Bank could safely assume a liability of 100 crores, chiefly as most authorities are now agreed that Central Banks should work on a reserve ratio of less than the present 40 per cent. As the present note issue amounts to about 165 crores, the Government will have to continue to be responsible for about 65 crores of this issue and gradually pass the obligation on to the Reserve Bank as its gold resources increase.

WHAT WAS IN LORD READING'S MIND?

It is believed that Lord Reading had another idea last year. The gold assets of the Government were 78 crores and the note issue was about 158 crores which would have meant, according to the Hilton Young calculation, a defficiency of about 20 crores. It was the intention of Lord Reading that the Government should borrow this amount in England at about 6 per cent., making an annual drain of nearly 1¼ crores in addition to the existing burden. This was the price which India was to pay for financial autonomy. As the amount borrowed in England would have to be kept idle in London, it meant that Britain would pretend to lend 20 crores and would exact a tribute of 1¼ crores per annum from us for the luxury of the gold standard.

WHAT IS WANTED.

We do not want a Reserve Bank of this kind. What we want is a Reserve Bank free from dictation from London, free from the domination of vested interests, free to initiate currency and exchange policies in consonance with the real interests of India. We want a Bank which would be a trustee of the Indian people and look after their interests in the same manner as other Central Banks do. We want a Reserve Bank which would not be prepared to shirk its duty in the face of opposition here or abroad. Given the goodwill and co-operation and anxiety to start the Bank, there should be no difficulty in accomplishing the object.

CITY NOTES

TATA STEELS.

(BY OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC.)

There has been considerable attention devoted to the Tata Steel shares of late, chiefly due to the higher prices of steel following the levy of the surcharge on import duty and the depreciation of the rupee. The protection to steel through the surcharge varies from Rs. 5 per ton for plates and angles (from Rs. 21) to Rs. 16 per ton for corrugated sheets (from Rs. 67). The protection from the depreciated rupee is difficult to estimate as it is chiefly dependent on the depreciation of sterling. From the trend of the sterling movement in recent weeks and the difficulty of a fallen currency to appreciate rapidly, one would be justified in assuming that the average depreciation in the remaining months of the year 1931-32 will be not less than 15 per cent., perhaps as much as 20 per cent.

WHERE ARE THE BUYERS?

The problem of the Company, however, is not so much the price they will realise as how they will sell their production. The Steel works are fitted spepcially for rails and here the only buyer is the Government and it is understood that while the Tariff Board estimated an average demand of 180,000 tons per annum, it has been as low as 80,000 tons for this year (and part of this was delivered in 1930-31) while for the next year, the Government do not expect to buy more than 30,000 tons. Even an improvement in the financial situation would not bring about an increase in its purchases as this is a revenue item chargeable to the railways and dependent on their current income, which, in turn, is dependent on a trade revival. A trade revival might also create a demand for other styles which the Tatas can produce and for which there is the protective tariff.

SECOND PREFERRED BEARISH.

At the moment, Second Preferred attract most attention because the recent developments bring up the question whether the arrears of dividends will be available for distribution out of this year's profits. To this question there would be two answers. One is that, as eight months have already passed and as most of the output is sold on the basis of forward contracts, the benefit of the increased protection would operate only for about three months of this year. Those who believe so also take into account that the bazaar price for steel is not as high as is warranted by import parities, because the dealers are very glad, indeed, to get rid of their stocks at a profit which they never anticipated two months ago. The other view is that, even in the remaining months, the company should make good enough profits to permit of a dividend of about Rs. 4 per share, which is reflected by the recent upward movement, though this has had a setback this week.

THE RANIGUNJE CLAIM.

Another factor to be taken into account is the fact that in the Raniguni Coal Delivery dispute, the Company has lost and the extent of the damages to be allowed will shortly be assessed. The company has already made some allocations for this purpose but it was made as a cautious move and not with the definite intention of amortising the payment. Doubtless this would take away some of the profits from the current year's earnings.

NEXT YEAR'S PROSPECTS.

The real bullish factor is the possibility of better dividends next year. Here one has reason for optimism as the effects of the protection should be operative. The international situation does not seem to indicate a return of sterling to gold at any rate higher than 425 and the rupee would then be worth about 16 pence gold, thus bringing about a protection of 12 per cent. in addition to the tariff itself. If the trade revives, as there is every reason to believe, Tatas should also improve their financial situation considerably, and if this is realised, there should be a payment of at least the current year's dividend which would be sufficient justification for an appreciation in the value of the shares.

THE TARIFF WAR.

England has taken another step in the tariff war. To protect her agriculturists, wheat mills are to be forced to use a certain percentage of home-produced wheat. By a separate tariff scale, the imports from the different countries would be reduced to a quota system, due importance being given, presumably, to Imperial Preference. The British product will be entitled to 15 per cent. and the agriculturists expect a guaranteed price for it.

CALL MONEY SITUATION.

There has been an understanding among the banks that they would invest only a conservative amount in the Treasury Bills in spite of their attractiveness at about 7/8 per cent., so that when there is demand for money, call money may be freely available. This understanding seems to have been disregarded by some bank or banks resulting in a temporary tightness in that market and the rate has stiffened from the old level of 4 per cent. to about 5-1/4 per cent. with some business at 5½ per cent.

STERLING MOVEMENT.

The downward movement in the sterling-dollar rate had another spurt during the last few days and after a brief respite at 365, when it rose back to 369, it has receded once more, this time reaching the low level of 358 which is a record for this year and is very near the 356 record of the 1921 movement. The gold market here has responded to these fluctuations in sterling and after moving down to Rs. 27-5 from the steep rise to Rs. 27-13, it has opened to-day at Rs. 28-1-6 with a steady tendency. In 1921, the rupee was free to move and was quoted at less than 15 pence sterling and when the London-New York rate touched 356, the gold price in Bombay touched Rs. 33, but now, since the rupee is tied to sterling at 18 pence, the upward movement has been limited merely to the extent of the depreciation of sterling.

THE WANDERER

THE BRITISH LION:—Which is the way to El Dorado?

UNCLE SHAM:—The path of reconciliation with Gandhi.

ASPIRATIONS OF YOUTH.

Bishop's Plea For Understanding.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Dr. David, Bishop of Liverpool addressing the Diocesan Conference on the problems of the youth and the Church defended modern youth.

He said a large number of them stood aside from the Church because they were not attracted by its message and because they questioned its standard of conduct and its worship. Some of them think, the Bishop said, the church cares nothing for the interests of life which to them are real and engrossing, science, art, recreation; sport, followship but are preoccupied with questions narrowly ecclesiastical, often conducted in a bitter, partisan spirit, which the young men declare to be wholy unchristian. They therefore hold aloof from organised religion. This estrangement is part of what is called the revolt of youth.

WHY THEY REVOLT.

Youth in any generation have risen not against discipline but against what they regard as arbitrary rules, not against sacrifice if sacrifice is asked for great worthy ends, not against ideals but against methods of approach to the ideal which seem to them to spoil it. Not against Christ, but against a view of life and of religious life which they feel sure he does not share.

In all this, continued the Bishop, there is nothing new; therefore, before we criticise their outlook or condemn their conduct, let us study them. We must waste no time in deploring or lamenting their weakness, their selfishness or their waywardness.

SULTANA CASE

Sir Harisingh Gour To Be Briefed

Sir Hari Singh Gour, it is understood, is likely to be briefed in the case in which Fatma Begum and Sultana, the film star, stand charged with forgery.

The accused were committed for trial by the First Class City Magistrate of Bandra and the trial will commence on January 6, 1932, at the Thana Sessions Court.

TAPCO'S FRUITALKO SALINE A CHERISHED RULE FOR HEALTH FUL LIVING

Share Market

STEADY AT THE DECLINE.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

The market opened quiet but steady at unchanged quotations and declined on long liquidation towards the close there was a small rally and the tone was rather steady. There is nothing important at the moment and prices are fluctuating within a narrow range with uncertain outlook. The political as well as financial situation both here and in foreign countries is passing through a period of anxiety and there is utter absence of enterprise. The whole world is looking at the Sterling which is undergoing rapid fluctuations. When money is unstable, it is but natural there can not be confidence in the progress of industry. Although our mills are doing fairly well but there is no demand for mill shares Textile shares have advanced and in some cases prices are doubled of what they were before the breaking away from the Gold Standard in Lancashire.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

Bombay Dyeing 661; 51; 54
Century 218; 14; 16
Colaba 70
Crescent 51
Fazul 310; 6; 8
Indore 310
Madhowji 10
Nagpur 368; 66
New Great 125; 22
Pearl 175; 73
Simplex 47
Swadeshi 216; 14
Burma 317; 13; 17
Hydro 108
Tram 102-3
Deff. 311
Ord. 26-14; 27; 26-8; 6; 12
Bundi 13-4
Indian 158; 57
Katni Ord. 144
Alcock 86

MILLS.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

100 Ahm. Advance	252/8
50 Apollo	1-4-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500 Bom. Cotton	95-0
250 Bombay Dyeing	654/6
250 Bradbury P.	127-8
250 Bradbury	**135**
100 Century	216/4
500 Central India P.	**403-12**
100 Central India	266/4
100 Coorla	1/5
100 Coorla	**115**
100 Crescent	51
250 Carrim	**46-4**
250 David	**80**
250 Dawn	**480**
200 Ed. Sassoon	25
1 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-4-0
100 Elphinstone P	**20-12**
100 Elphinstone	3/8
250 Fazulbhoy	308/12
100 Finlay	**70**
1000 Framji Petit	**150**
100 Gokak	85
1000 Hindustan	1200
100 Indore-Malwa	310
250 Jamshed	**3-0**
50 Kastoorchand	3-8
100 Khatau	**85**
100 Kohinoor	108/12
250 Laxmi	690
100 Madhowji	10-4
250 Madras United	200
1000 Maneckji Petit	700-0
100 Meyer Sassoon	**30-0**
1000 Morarji	305
50 Mysore	100
200 New Great P.	**120**
200 New Great	122/8
100 New City	44-6
250 Pabani	95
250 Pearl	173-1/2
100 Phoenix	**250**
10 Premier	1-4
100 Shapurji	5
1000 Sholapur	1450
250 Simplex	47/8
100 Swan	57-8
100 Swadeshi	214/6
25 Tata P.	**15**
25 Tata	**18**
500 Vishnu P.	577
500 Vishnu	1050
1000 Western	**680**
BANKS	
100-50 Baroda	**60--8**
50-25 Central	14-2
£10-5 Eastern	**58**
500 Imperial	832/2
500-125 Imperial Cont.	217/8
100-50 India	77-8
6 Union	**3-1**
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	13-4
70 Gwalior	56
250 Indian	157/8
100 Katni 1st P.	**100**
100 Katni 2nd P.	104-4
40 Katni Def.	**570**
100 Katni	146-6
10 Punjab P.	**9**
10 Punjab	7-8
200 Shahabad	170
INSURANCE.	
10 Jupiter P.	7-3
15 Jupiter	**6-4**
15 New India	15-4
200 Oriental	**1400**
10 Vulcan	4-12
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad	110
1000 Andhra Val P.	933-12
1000 Andhra Valley	626/4
50 Bom. Tram P.	63
50 Bombay Tram	102-3
100 Tata Hydro P	99/6
100 Tata Hydro	108/12
1000 Tata Power P	1010
1000 Tata Power	412/8
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	660
100 Amritsar Patti	88
100 Central Province	71-12
100 Dho. Barramati	**74-8**
100 Guzrat	39
100 Mandra Bhon	50-12
500 Tapti Valley	582-8
MINING.	
10 Central India	9/5
10 Shivrajpur	14
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	108-2
100 Tata Steel 2 P	49-8
Tata Steel D	311/4
75 Tata Steel	26-12
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock	86/4
250 Bom. Steam P.	187/8
250 Bom. Steam	167/8
50 Bombay. Telephone	42-4
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-13
125 Bom. Burma Old	317/8
50 Bom Burma New	115-10
100 Ind. Bleaching	31-4
15 Scindia	6-1-0
3½ per cent Government Paper	53
6 c. 1945-55 Tax Free	93

OZODOL
The Ideal Antiseptic

Whenever you want an antiseptic and deodorant for any purpose, see that you get Ozodol. Dentists recommend it as a daily mouth-wash. Free samples of this purely Swadeshi product supplied to doctors when written to us on their letter-head. 3 oz. bot. 0-11-6; 7 oz. bot. Re. 1-6-0 14 oz. bot. 2-10-0.

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL Co. Ltd. BOMBAY.

Sold by:—POPULAR PHARMACY, Lamington Road;
PARRY & CO., Grant Road;
MODERN DENTAL & SURGICAL STORES, Lamington Road;
DIC JOYCE & CO., Gowalia Tank.

SHANTA
SUBSTITUTE FOR TEA & COFFEE

A DELICIOUS DRINK
(Made of Cereals),
PALATABLE
NOURISHING.
SUSTAINING.

Ready in a minute, welcome at any time, children love it, give it to your guests. Write to us for free sample with one anna stamp.

1 lb. Tin .... Re. 1|-

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SWADESHI near Flora Fountain;
SHAH & CO., near Crawford Market;
H. H. JETHABHAI & CO., near Crawford Market;
SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE, near Cruickshank Road.
and OTHER LEADING CHEMISTS, GROCERS, and SWADESHI

KILLINSECT
AN EXCELLENT DEODORISER

Remember your food is clean, health is safe, clothes are moth-proof, when roaches, flies, mosquitoes, ants and other insect pests are prevented from sharing your home. Kill them by spraying "Killinsect" a powerful insecticide.
20 Oz. Bottle 1-4-0.
1 Gal. Tin 7-0-0.

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL Co, Ltd BOMBAY.

KALAPI SWADESHI STORES, Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay;
K. PARADKER & CO., Sandhurst Road;
NECTOR PHARMACY, Sandhurst Road;
PRAVASI STORES, Kalbadevi.
STORES.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Nov. 27.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1/6
D D 1/6 /32
LONDON
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/16 Ready
Banks Selling D D 1/6 3/32
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Dec/Jan.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/32
Banks Buying D D 1/6 5/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 15/32 Nov./Jan.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/16 Feb.
NEW YORK B.C. RATE—
T T 373
Banks Selling T T 373
Banks Buying T T 368
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 662
Banks Buying D D 780
JAPAN
Banks Selling T T 185 Nominal.
Banks Buying 60 days 174
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 925/8
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 121 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/8
JAVA
Banks Selling D D 70
CROSS RATES—
New York/London Closed 26th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/9 11/16 27th inst.
Japan/London 2/9 1/4 26th inst.
London/Paris 92.09 26th inst.
London/Belgium 26.00 26th inst.
London/Switzerland 18.25 26th inst.
London/Italy 70.00 26th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Easy.
Gold £5/11/10 25th inst. £5/14/2 26th inst.
Silver London Ready 18 7/16 25th inst. 18 9/16 26th inst.
Silver London Forward 18 5/8 25th inst. 18 3/4 26th inst.
Silver New York Ready 30 25th inst. Closed.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 5 7/8 p.c. 25th inst. 5 13/16 p.c. 26th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 6 1/8 p.c. 25th inst. 6 1/8 p.c. 26th inst.
Imperial Bank rate 8 per cent
Bank of England rate 6 per cent
Money:—Call 4 1/2 per cent
3 mos 6 per cent
6 mos 6 per cent
Tone: Easy.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 26.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot 2-15|16.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 26.

Rozario Santa Fe, 26|3 Nov|Dec. sellers.
Barletta Russo, 26 Nov|Dec. value.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, 27|9 Nov|Dec. sellers.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels, 31|6 Nov|Dec. nominal.

Bombay Produce

Bombay, Nov. 27.

Wheat May	4	6	0
Linseed May	6	3	6
Castorseed	6	14	0
Groundnuts	7	5	0
Cottonseed	3	2	6
Teelseed	8	8	0
Rapeseed	6	8	0
Gram	32	0	0
Myrabolams	22	0	0
Mowraseed	4	8	0
Poppyseed	9	0	0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

	Bales.
Khandeish	342
Barsi-Nugger	518
Hyderabad-Gaorani	50
Berar	300
Central Provinces	107
Dhollera	1,187
N.-W. Provinces	200
Rajputana	193
Sind-Punjab	503
Compta-Dharwar	2
Egyptians	226
East Africans	2,549
Cotton	6,136
Wheat	5,141
Linseed	240
	Cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	97
Gingellyseeds	1,956
Poppyseeds	12
Groundnuts	58,728
Castorseeds	915
Rice	2,063
Myrabollams	2,538
Cottonseeds	1,486
Gram	2,627
Joowar	3,601
Maize	7
Barley	374
Bajree	989
	Tons.
Coal	774

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 26.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton no offers.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton £12-7-6 Nov|Dec sellers.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton £11-12-6 Nov|Dec. sellers.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 53
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 84.
4 per cent. Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 83
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 62/4
4½ per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 92.
4½ per cent Loan due 1955/60 Rs. 08/4
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 82
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 91/4
5 per cent Loan due 1939/44 Rs. 82/2
6 per cent Bonds due 1933/36 Rs. 95/6
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 97
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 93/4
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 99/6
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 101
6½ per cent Treasury Bonds due 1935 Rs. 99/14
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 59/12.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 58/12.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 58/4.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 74-4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 92/4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950/60 Rs. 92/4.
Tone of market: Weak.

Gold And Silver.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

Gold market ruled steady owing to further decline in Sterling and this afternoon on private expectations of Sterling 3.54, prices advanced to Rs. 28/2 per tola. However the market was reluctant to follow the rise as after a steady and continuous fall in Sterling there may be some natural reaction. This feeling of reaction discouraged buyers and the market remained quiet but steady. Later on some improvement cabled from London created quiet feeling in our market.

After recent violent fluctuations, the Silver market is passing through a dull state with occasional buying. The settlement is going on and all Chithis or Delivery Orders must find out their last buyers. It is reported that local stocks are very heavy and Bazar Chokshis will not be willing to take up tenders at due rates. Thus the speculative buyers shall have to undergo some loss. The general tendency is upward in the long run but too many weak holders are caught on the long side and the market acts heavy and prices are likely to rule lower in the near future. We believe it risky to remain long at the moment.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold Ready	28	3	6
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	28	3	0
Mint Gold 2nd „	28	3	0
Silver Ready	60	5	0
Silver 1st Settlement	56	12	0
Silver 2nd „	60	8	0

GOLD.

London, Nov. 26.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £5-14-2

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 26.

Silver.—India small buyer. Small offering. Market is quiet.
Spot 18-9|16
Forward 18-3|4

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

F. P. Bales.	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date 26-11-31	4902000	5869000
Receipts Yesterday 26-11-31	—	52000
Exports to date 26-11-31	2573000	3107000
Stock at Ports 20-11-31	4730000	4010000
Stock Interior Towns 26-11-31	2176000	1713000
Stock Liverpool 20-11-32	728000	791000
Visible Supply 20-11-31	8952000	7814000
Quantity in Sight 20-11-31	7735000	8194000
Quantity out of Sight 20-11-31	3983000	3478000

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCN.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 31/15 Highest Rs. 32/10 Lowest Rs. 31/14/6 Closing Rs. 32/3/6
Groundnut Seeds Delivery Feb. Opening Rs. 31/1 Highest Rs. 31/9/6 Lowest Rs. 31/0/6 Closing Rs. 31/9

LONDON EXCHANGES.

(Opening Rates).

London, Nov. 26.

	Last to-day's Closing	Opening.
T.T. London on—		
New York	3.65	3.59
Berlin	15.43	15.12-1|2
Amsterdam	9.10-1|2	8.939
Brussels	26.25	25.81
Madrid	43.37	42.90
Milan	71.18	70.12
Paris	93.18	91.75

LONDON METALS.

London, Nov. 26.

Copper, Braziers £46-1|2 x.
Yellow Metal, £38 xx.
Spelter Hard Indian Brands £12-3|4.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge £9-5|16.
Tin, English Ingots, £137-2|4.

THE CAPITOL
BOMBAY'S LEADING TALKIE HOUSE
TO-DAY & TOMORROW AT 4, 6-30 and 10 P. M.
THE PRINCE OF ROMANCE

ALSO A 3 REELER LAUREL AND HARDY COMEDY.

MIRACLES IN YOGISM.

1. Questions marvellously read and precisely answered.
2. Chronic diseases and all miseries radically cured.
3. Photos of dead or alive miraculously revealed.
4. Race Tips, are given with astounding accuracy.

Rs. 5 for 4 questions.

Consult Prof. R. A. Gill, personally or by post. Room No. 7, 2nd floor. Orient Hotel, opp. Crawford Market, Bombay 2.

Thirteenth Week of Distinction
FARE-WELL WEEK
DON'T MISS THIS FINAL CHANCE!
MADANS SUPER TALKIE
OF
Remarkable Success and Universally Appreciated
LAILA-MAJNU
WITH
MISS KAJJAN & Master NISSAR
Exquisite Dances, Excellent Songs & Fine Musci
'R. C. A.' PHOTOPHONE SYSTEM
DAILY SHOWS 6-15 and 10 P.M.
EXTRA on Saturdays & Sundays at 3 P.M.
WELLINGTON—TALKIES
DHOBI TALAO

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 26.

Chartered Bank of India and China, £13.
Honkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.) £102-1|2.
P and O Banking Corporation £6.
National Bank of India nil.
Funding Loan 4 p.c. £82-1|4.
Conversion Loan 3 1|2 p.c. 271-5|8.
Indian Loan 5 1|2 p.c. £88-1|2.
Rupee Paper 3 1|2 p.c. £40.
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan £42-1|2.
Indian Stock, 3 1|2 p.c. Sterling Loan £50-1|2.
Indian Stock, 4 1|2 per cent Sterling Loan £71-1|2.
Consols, 2 1|2 p.c. £52-7|8.
War Loan 5 p.c. £96.
Victory Bonds, 4 p.c. £89-1|2.

THE

INDIAN LEADERS' COMPETITION

1st. Prize Rs. 300

2nd Prize Rs. 200. 3rd Prize Rs. 100.

(COMBINED COMPETITION FOR THE READERS OF "THE CHRONICLE", THE "INDIAN DAILY MAIL" & THE "BOMBAY SAMACHAR"

THE LEADERS NAMES ARE: Gandhiji, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Subash Bose, Pandit Malaviya, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Sen Gupta, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mahmad Ali Jinnah, Dr. Ansari.

RULES

1. Twelve photographs of Prominent Indian leaders have been divided and then joined together in different combinations.
2. Competitors will note that the halves of the photos are all numbered. The competitor has to pick out the correct halves.
   If this is done correctly it will be seen that the twelve pictures thus formed represent twelve familiar faces in Indian Political life.
3. To simplify this competition the names of the twelve leaders are given.
4. It will be noted that all the halves of the photos are numbered. After the competitor has arranged the photos in what he considers their correct combinations. He should cut out the Entry Coupon attached. Fill in his name clearly in ink, and in the space provided for the purpose write in the numbers of the halves selected from which he has found the combinations such as No. 1 with No. 4 and so on.
5. Enclose HALF ANNA STAMPS to the value of As. 4 as entrance fee.
6. No entry will be considered without the Entrance Fee.
7. The Competitor who has no mistakes or the least number, will gain the first prize. The 2nd and 3rd prize will be awarded to the next two according to the number of errors respectively. In case of ties, the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion.
8. Any number of entries may be sent in, provided a separate Coupon and 4 ANNA STAMPS are enclosed for each Entry.
9. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final and binding and that no correspondence will be entered into.
10. No competitor can win more than one prize.
11. All entries must be addressed to:—
    INDIAN LEADERS COMPETITION,
    "Bombay Chronicle Office,
    Bombay.
12. No responsibility will be accepted for non-receipt of entries.
13. This competition will be a combined competition for the readers of the "Chronicle", "Indian Daily Mail", and the "Bombay Samachar."
14. All entries must reach the office by 12 NOON on the 8TH OF DECEMBER, 1931. The result of this Competition will be announced on 10th OF DECEMBER, 1931.
15. Employees of this and the kindred papers are debarred from entering this and all other competitions appearing in papers under our control.

ENTRY COUPON.

Name .....

Address. .....

My order of arrangement is as follows.—

No. .....with No.....	No. .....with No.....
No. .....with No.....	No. .....with No.....
No. .....with No.....	No. .....with No.....
No. .....with No.....	No. .....with No.....
No. .....with No.....	No. .....with No.....
No .....with No.....	No. .....with No.....

Loathsome Ants can't live when you Spray FLIT

Creeping, crawling—stealthily and steadily—ants are exasperating in their attack upon your food. They swarm over your daintiest morsels—and who can eat what an ant has touched? Don't be annoyed by ants. Spray Flit.

Flit is deadly to flies, mosquitoes, fleas, moths, ants, roaches, bedbugs, and their eggs. Harmless to man. Doesn't stain.

Don't confuse Flit with other insecticides. Look for the soldier on "the yellow can with the black band."

For your protection FLIT is sold only in sealed tins.

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For

India Equitable Insurance Co., Ltd.

A few DISTRICT AGENTS in Karnataka, Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Khandesh and Special Agents on Special Terms to work in the City and Suburbs of Bombay. The candidates must be fairly educated and well connected and must possess some knowledge of this business. Eligible candidate will be taken on encouraging monthly allowance and liberal commission.

Apply To THE SECRETARY, BOMBAY BRANCH,
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Do You Wish To Increase Your Strength?

Glory of a Man is his STRENGTH. If you really wish to increase your STRENGTH, BRAIN POWER, NERVE POWER or ORGANIC POWER, please take at once:—

DR. PAUL'S VIM PILLS

The Scientific Medicine for NERVOUS DEBILITY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, LOW VITALITY, HEADACHE, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, SPERMATORRHOEA, etc. etc. They act like magic. These Pills increase Memory, Brain Power and Nerve Power. Take Dr. Paul's Vim Pills and support Indian Industry. Don't use Foreign Medicines.

Price Rs. 2 Per Phial. Treatment for 15 days.

S. PAUL & CO., Chemists, 4, Hospital Street, Dharamtola, Calcutta. To be had at:—Madhav Agency, MOHAN Building, Girgaon, S. Roy & Co., Thakurdwar; Hardinge & Co., Charni Road Jn. Grant Road, Akbarally Ebrahimji, 20-22, Gunbow Street, Fort, and M. M. Jethanbai & Co., Sitaram Building, Crawford Market, Bombay 4as for Dr. Paul's Vim Pills at above places.

BHATIA GIRL SOCIAL VICE CASE

Further Hearing Of Girl's Evidence

Kesarbai, a Bhatia girl in the case in which Narandas Khetsi, and his mother Jamnabai stand charged with living on the earnings of prostitution, was cross-examined by Mr. B. T. Desai, Defence Counsel, when hearing was resumed on Wednesday before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Replying to the Defence Counsel Kesarbai had described how she was taken to the house of Vallabhdas Mathuradas by Madhavji on the pretext of taking her to the temple, for worship and how she was threatened with assault if she did not yield to his wishes. She was paid Rs. 10 out of which Madhavji took Rs. 5. Kesarbai admitted that she was taken to the house of one Shroff and that Madhavji and Dalichand took her to several places. She said that she knew that Madhavji took Rs. 400 from one Mohanlal after showing her to him.

Questions were put about the document to which the witness replied stating that Madhavji got the signatures by threatening her uncle and his mother. It was signed when witness was staying in the Jadhavji Kara Sanitorium.

Madhavji Devji when examined by Mr. Desai stated that he was a cotton sub-broker. He knew Vallabhdas, but he did not know several other persons to whom Counsel referred. He denied having taken Rs. 400 from Mohanlal. He knew one Baburao Shroff who was his friend and was working in the Bank of India but he did not take Rs. 30 from him for showing Kesarbai to him.

Narandas, the first accused, stated that he was the uncle of Kesarbai. He did not know if Kesarbai was taken to any clients by Dalichand or Madhavji. Madhavji got his signature on a blank paper. He also got the thumb impression of his (Narandas') mother on that paper. They were threatened and made to sign the document.

Jamnabai stated that she did not ask Dalichand or Madhavji to take Kesarbai to other persons. She did not even know if they were taking the girl to other persons. Madhavji forced her to give her thumb impression on the document. The case was adjourned to November 28.

CITY FATHERS IN SESSION

Improvement Trust & Encouraging Swadeshi Insurance Companies

The question regarding increase in rent demanded by the house-owners was once again raised at the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday afternoon. On the motion of Dr. A. G. Viegas, the Commissioner was requested to expedite the submission of the results of the enquiries.

The Corporation threw out a resolution requesting the Commissioner to report through the Standing Committee on the desirability and feasibility of undertaking by the Corporation the following activities both in the interest of Municipality and the citizens:—

(i) Fire Insurance for Municipal, Trust and other private buildings; (ii) Life Insurance for Municipal employees and other citizens; (iii) A Municipal Bank and (iv) A Municipal Press.

The Commissioner was not in favour of making such an enquiry and report. As regards life insurance was concerned, it was a private business and the Municipality should have nothing to do with it directly. They could undertake only purely utility services and not private business.

INSURANCE COMPANIES AND TRUST BUSINESS.

The Corporation then converted itself into the Improvement Trust Board and resumed discussion of Mr. G.G. Morarji's resolution demanding that only such of the Insurance Companies as are incorporated in India, should be included in the list of the approved companies for the purposes of the Board and that all insurance business of the Board should be confined to these companies alone.

The discussion was adjourned at the previous meeting, when Dr. Colaco had moved an amendment modifying the proposition so as to include in the list those companies which are registered in India and not merely incorporated.

Mr. L.R. Tairsee moved another amendment that the matter be sent to the Improvements Committee where, he argued, it would be thoroughly discussed and considered in all its aspects.

Mr. H.P. Mody observed that resolutions like this would not very much help the cause of the indigenous companies.

Mr. L.R. Tairsee's amendment was carried as a substantive proposition.

KASHMIR SIKHS DISSATISFIED

Proceedure Of Enquiry Commission

The Publicity Officer, Srinagar, wires under date November 25:—Dissatisfaction has been expressed among certain sections of the Sikh community owing to the belief that they will not be afforded a fair opportunity of putting forward their views before the authorities recently appointed by an order of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir. The facts are as follows:—Under His Highness' orders a Commission has been established to enquire into such grievances and complaints as fall within the terms of reference laid down.

A conference is also to be held to investigate question of constitutional reforms.

At the latter Conference all communities will be represented In regard to the Commission appointed to deal with grievances, etc., it is above all things essential that the work with which it is entrusted should be completed as soon as possible so that any causes of discontent may be removed and tranquility may be restored as rapidly as circumstances may present. If work of the Commission is to be carried out promptly and effectively it is not practicable that the number of its members should be more than five.

PERSONNEL OF COMMISSION.

The Commission accordingly consists of one impartial officer from outside State as President, and an equal number namely two each of Muslim and Non-Muslim State subjects. It has not been possible to include either a Sikh or a Budhist in the Commission, because the strength of these two communities is in each case only about one per cent. of the total population. If members were added to the Commission from the Sikhs and the Budhists, two more Muslims would also have to be appointed, and similar claims would be forthcoming from other communities. In this way composition of the Commission would be very seriously affected. No class of His Highness' subjects need, however, entertain any apprehension, lest their representations may fail to receive full consideration of the Commission. Each separate community has been invited to appoint a spokesman on its behalf to lay its grievances before the Commission and to be present throughout the proceedings when evidence is being heard. Should any communities prefer to refrain from taking advantage of the opportunity offered and to address their complaints to the State Departments concerned instead of to the Commission, they are perfectly free to act accordingly and no objection to this procedure will be raised by His Highnesses Government.—A.P.

BOMBAY ADVOCATES AND PLEADERS' CONFERENCE

BOMBAY, Nov. 26.

The Reception Committee of the Bombay Advocates' and Pleaders' Conference have issued the following communique:—

The first session of the Bombay Advocates' and Pleaders' Conference, which was postponed in October last owing to the illness of the President-elect, will be held in Bombay on Saturday and Sunday, the 19th and 20th of December 1931, under the Presidency of Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar, M.L.A., who has consented to preside over the Conference on those dates. Over a hundred members of the local Bars have joined the Reception Committee, and besides the local delegates, a strong contingent of delegates is expected to attend the Conference from the various districts of the Presidency and take active part in its deliberations.

The local arrangements are being completed and the Committee will announce the detailed programme of the sessions within a few days.—A. P.

MAIL PLANE CRASHES.

VICTORIA POINT, Nov. 26.

The Mail-carrying plane "Southern Sun," crashed while taking off at Alorstaur at 9 this morning. The crew and passengers were unhurt and the mails were saved. A steamer is carrying the mail.—A.P.

SUCCESSFUL PICKETING OF LIQUOR AND TODDY SHOPS

Activities Of 'A' Ward Congress Committee

Peaceful picketing of liquor and toddy shops has been resumed in Colaba by the 'A' Ward District Congress Committee, since a week. The persuasive entreaties of the volunteers are well heeded to by the public, and hardly any customer is seen entering the shops.

This activity will also be extended to the other parts of the Ward shortly. All those, who wish to work as honorary volunteers, are requested to call at the Congress office, Bazargate Street, and enrol their names.

SWASTICRETE

IS A

RAPID HARDENING SUPER CEMENT

Which attains in 2 DAYS the STRENGTH attained by Ordinary Portland Cement in 28 DAYS.

Recent TESTS made by well-known CHEMISTS in ENGLAND show this CEMENT to be equal to the BEST QUALITY. RAPID HARDENING CEMENT on the British Market.

Manufactured by:

THE C. P. CEMENT Co., Ltd.

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Works:— Kymore (C. P.) via Jukehi, G. I. P. Rly.

Should Women dread the approach of a perfectly natural event?

NATURE never intended you to suffer unduly. Why is it then that so many thousands of women experience such pain and weakness?

Simply because the body lacks calcium.

That is the reply, supported by the best medical opinion. Calcium is the vital food of every body cell, and any shortage hinders the correct performance of all bodily functions, particularly those of women.

The use of KALZANA, the calcium-food, for a few weeks provides the whole system with all the *calcium* (lime) needed to establish that care-free, vigorous health that Nature intended you to enjoy.

But it must be Kalzana, as only in this scientific form (a combination of calcium-lactate and calcium-lactate) will the calcium be taken up and retained by your body.

Lose your dread—re-establish the functions on a normal basis by starting a course of Kalzana to-day.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores in bottles containing 75 tablets.

Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD

Made by the manufacturers of Sanatogen & Formamint.

Specific Supreme for MALARIA.

Dr. J. D. KULKARNI'S

MALARIN

and its 3 varieties:

No. 5. Malarin.
No. 6. Malarin No. 2.
No. 7. Malarin Tablets.

The first and best, most convenient, surest and safest, Indian remedy for Malaria. Send for Booklet in 4 languages and Catalogue to:—

Dr. J. D. KULKARNI

Thakurdwar Road, BOMBAY No. 2.

Tele. Add.: "Omkarodaya."

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SETTLE WITH GANDHIJI

"BANKRUPTCY" FACING BRITAIN !

(BY VITHALDAS K. BHUTA.)

The champion of the Anglo-Indian commercial community in India, the Calcutta "Capital" thinks that unless the balance of trade against Britain be substantially reduced, Britain would have to face "bankruptcy"!

"Capital" (Nov. 19, 1931) states:—

"An adverse balance of trade, however, on the scale now confronting Britain does not represent an exchange of imports for exports, even including the so-called "invisible" exports comprising such sources of income as shipping, banking, insurance, interest and dividends on oversea investments; on the contrary, as regards a large and increasing section of the import trade, it represents owing to the very heavy decline in exports, the acquisition and consumption of goods which can be paid for only out of capital, representing *a state of affairs which, if long continued, could end only in bankruptcy.*" .....

This "bankruptcy" would overtake Britain earlier than is commonly supposed if she does not settle with Mahatma Gandhi, admitting India, as a free and independent dominion in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

UNAVAILING TARIFF WALLS.

The warning by "The Capital" is further justified, by the following revelations of British export trade, which has been sorely hit by the Indian "Boycott"—and which would cripple the British-er's power of resistance, if India be not offered full self-Government, as enjoyed by the Dominions. "Capital" further writes:

"In order to justify that statement, (quoted above) it will suffice to refer to the figures of British exports and imports in the nine months ending September. In that period, whilst imports totalled £621 millions, exports of British produce were as low as £292 millions, representing, after adding re-exports of imported merchandise valued at £48 millions, a gap between commodity imports and exports of £281 millions, which is certainly in excess of the value of "invisible exports" during the same period. In such circumstances, the British Government is pursuing the only possible policy. It cannot advantageously restrict imports of food or raw materials, for these are obviously essential to life and industry; but it can restrict imports of manufactured and partly manufactured goods, and, as announced by Mr. Runciman, this is the policy it intends to follow."

Tariff walls will not save Britain: she cannot sell her goods in India, unless the latter is freed from the shackles which bind her, specially the policy of domination in army, external affairs, the exchange and finance. It is, therefore, in Britain's interests to make peace with India.

The first Indian Round Table Conference mainly did preliminary work in London: but, the British statesmen in that Conference proposed certain "Reservations" and "Safeguards" in the new Indian Constitution, which they said were "essential" to the scheme of Indian "responsible" Government. And the British statesmen still stick to them as "essential"!

The "safeguards" mean powers to be unequivocally reserved in the hands of the Britishers.

They are mainly about:—

(1) Foreign Affairs,
(2) Army and Defence,
(3) Finance and Currency, and
(4) Tariffs and Public Debt.

Any self-respecting man, with a grain of common sense, would say without the slightest hesitation, that these "safeguards" would maintain the stranglehold of England over India—and if these powers are reserved to England they clearly vouchsafe a perpetual lease to England over India.

MOCKERY OF FREEDOM.

The British economic and currency policy in India has proved disastrous to the people of India—hence, the Indian people will not accept any financial or fiscal "safeguards". Insistence on them by the British would break the "Truce." Messrs. Wadia and Rao—two well-known Bombay Professors of Economics—say in a joint note:—

"We shall briefly indicate the nature of the conditions that are to be the instruments of our economic regeneration and without which the exercise of political privileges would be a mockery and a standing witness to our inaptitude to govern.

"The power to determine what amount of money we shall require for the preservation and promotion of our economic life, and the power to determine how we shall raise this money from year to year, must be vested in the supreme legislature of our country, if we are to enjoy the opportunity of moulding our economic destinies. Complete control over the purse vested in an elected legislature is an inevitable implication of economic freedom; and it is all the more necessary in the case of India where the revenues raised from a people living on the margin of subsistence have been and are being spent for purposes other than those that would promote the well-being of the people. The central problem of Indian public finance to-day is the problem of reducing the public expenditure. The funds that we shall require in increasing proportion for the building up of our economic life in the immediate future cannot be obtained by substantial additions to our taxation. The burden of taxation is heavy and unwisely distributed; and the only way in which our needs for funds can be met seems to lie in the direction of reducing existing expenditure."

Expenditure to be non-votable in the new "Self Government" scheme put forth officially in the first Round Table Conference, according to the present scale:

	In million of rupees.
Military Service	563.4
Interest on ordinary debt (Central)	165.1
Interest on ordinary debt (provincial)	28.9
Superior Services in Civil Administration (provincial)	78.6
Superior Services in Currency and mint (provincial)	.3
Territorial and Political Pensions (central)	2.9
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions (central)	21.6
Superannuation Allowances and pensions (provincial)	7.4
Total	920.8

Denouncing this scheme, Messrs. Wadia and Rao say:—"This means that any reservation of the heads of Defence, Debt and the Services will result in excluding from Indian control (including the provincial and central legislatures) not less than 54 per cent. of the total net Indian revenues. A reservation of these heads will remove from popular control the heads of expenditure most amenable to retrenchment and will make it impossible for the Indian ministers of the future to expand the nation-building departments. The financial reservations then will convert responsible cabinet government into a mockery; for the ministers, lacking the financial sinews necessary for economic reconstruction, will find themselves more helpless than they were even to-day and the nation's leaders will throw themselves open to the charge of having betrayed the nation's interests."

DISASTROUS POLICY.

Mr. G. D. Birla said some time last year:

"Many of us have all along maintained that the main cause of the economic depression in India is to be traced to the ruinous financial policy of the Government, and I still maintain that until the financial policy of the Government is shaped to suit our own requirements, we cannot get out of the economic slough into which we are sinking deeper and deeper every day.

"A mere cessation of political unrest cannot create a millennium. The present policy of the Finance Department of the Government of India must be given up. Currency is being continuously contracted. During this financial year alone, about 21 crores worth of rupees has been deflated and, over and above this, borrowing at fancy rates by the Government in and out of the season has become the fashion of the day. This policy has a harmful effect upon trade."

Even the Moderates—the best friends of the British in India—said in their manifesto, just about the Budget time this year:

"The Council cannot but view with serious apprehension, the construction put by the Secretary of State upon the safeguards mentioned in para 18 of the Federal Structure Sub-Committe Report. Since these safeguards were tentatively accepted at the R. T. C. Government have frittered away India's gold resources by several crores in their attempt to carry out their statutory obligation. My Council submit that the continued depletion of our gold resources will not only render impossible the establishment of a Reserve Bank immediately but also postpone indefinitely the time when the control over currency and exchange can be transferred to a responsible Indian Minister. There is wide-spread and growing feeling in the country that constitutional reforms, however broadbased and generous, can be of little use in practice to the people if they are not enabled thereby to undo the mischief that has been perpetrated by the currency and exchange policy of Government."

Gandhiji has definitely denounced these shackles on India and demanded the unfettered control of army and finance. If Britain is led by the nose by the Tory majority, she will have to regret the day, when she rejected Mahatma's co-operation.

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RANGOON MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

RANGOON, Nov. 26.

The general election for the Rangoon Municipal Corporation took place to-day. Of twenty-five members elected sixteen were returned unopposed, including thirteen sitting members, there being no contest in the Burmese, Chinese and Mahomedan Communities. Polling to-day was in the Hindu and European allied constituencies. Among ten Burmese members returned unopposed nine were sitting members, including U Tun Aung, M.L.A., and only one was new, in place of the present President U Thein Maung who is retiring from Muncipial work. Mahomadans returned four sitting members, while the Chinese elected two new members.

MR. MUNSHI RETURNED THIRD TIME.

As a result of to-day's voting in the European and allied constituencies the only sitting lady member Mrs. Ure has been unseated, while Mr. Jehangir Munshi, M.L.A. who was prevented from attending the Assembly session by the election campaign has been returned for the third time.

In the Hindu constituency to-day's voting resulted in the return of three sitting members.—A. P.

SHOOTING OUTRAGE AT TIRUTTANI.

TIRUTTANI, Nov. 26.

The Nagari Police Station, ten miles from Tiruttani in Chittoor District was the scene of a ghastly shooting outrage on Monday night. It is reported that Abdul Kader, a constable. while sleeping in the police station premises was wakened by the report of a gun. He saw Muniswami, another constable standing nearby, it is alleged with a gun aimed at the former. Before Abdul Kader could escape, another bullet struck him on the back and he fell down. He died while being removed to Madras.

Muniswami has been arrested and police investigation is proceeding.—A.P.

"BOYCOTT GLANCY COMMISSION."

SRINAGAR. Nov. 26.

"Boycott the Glancy Commission," is the cry raised by section of Hindus who as condition of participation in the proceedings of the Commission make ten demands (as a counterblast to Muslim demands, some of which have been granted). These include non-interference in Hindu inheritance law, restoration of temples shrines and the Hindwara Temple at State cost, repeal of Agriculturists and Land Alienation Act and proof of security of life and property.—A.P.

MUSLIM THEOLOGY.

The Director of Information Bureau, Aligarh Muslim University writes to say that two Muslim merchants of Delhi have agreed to grant ten scholarships to the value of Rs. 50 each per mensem to such Muslim students who take B. Th.—a course in theology. The selection for the scholarships will be made by Dr. Syed Ross Masood the Vice-Chancellor of the University, and a sum of Rs. 6,000 advance payment for the first year has been received.

MIDDLETON ENQUIRY.

SRINAGAR, Nov. 26.

The enquiry by Mr. Middleton will include investigation into causes of disturbance which occurred in Jammu and neighbourhood during the first week of November and into the measures adopted for suppression thereof. This will commence immediately after the present inquiry into the causes of Srinagar disturbances is finished. —A.P.

REPRESSION CAMPAIGN AGAINST RED SHIRTS.

"Frontier Gandhi" Gagged.

LAHORE, Nov. 24.

A report to the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee from the Hazro Congress Committee states that an order under section 144, Cr. P. C. was served on Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and his companions prohibiting them from delivering any speeches, taking out any processions or holding any meetings or any demonstrations in the 'ilaqa' of Chhach. The report further alleges that before the order was even shown the Red Shirts who were marching in front of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, in rows of two, were threatened with bayonets, and one Syed Khan of Nartopa was actually wounded by one of the police party who blocked the road.

At the request of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan the crowd who was following them returned to the Hazra district boundary where a meeting was held and a resolution passed condemning the attitude of the Government.

After this the Khan Sahib and his party entered Charsashti where he had been invited by Khan Abdul Gafoor Khan. The latter had already been served with notice under sec. 144 ordering him not to participate in the procession. From there the Khan Sahib intended to go to Hazra but on account of police pressure on 'tongawalas', the report alleges no tonga was available. It is alleged big logs of wood were placed on the road leading to Hazra and trenches were dug on the road to prevent the running of 'tonga' on it. The Khan Sahib, therefore, proceeded on foot and reached Nartopa at 3 p.m. A large crowd had gathered at Nartopa earlier in the afternoon to have 'darshan' of their leader, but the crowd, it is alleged, was mercilessly beaten and dispersed by the police. At Nartopa the Deputy commissioner provided the Khan Sahib with his car which carried him across the Attock bridge to the frontier boundary.—"Leader".

FINAL L. C. P. S.

Out of 178 candidates of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, who appeared at the Final L.C.P.S. Examination, held in the current month, the following 61 have passed:—K. Y. Alwani (H.S.) A.H. Ansari (N.M.C.) R.T. Barhampurkar (N.M.C.), V. D. Belvi (P.) M. M. Bhat (A.), K. K. Bhatia (A.), E. N. Chaskar (I), A. K. Cherian (M.), J. G. Christian (A.), A. D. Dale (H.S.), J. M. Dangi (A.) U. G. Desai (A.), Miss D. M. Deshpande (N.M.C.) K. Y. Deshpande (P.), R. W. Deshpande (N.M.C.), H. A. Doctor (N.M.C.) F. J. Gadiali (G.M.C.), V. G. Ghokhale (P.), A. B. Gune (P.), Miss M. D. Jaeel (P.), P. L. Jehanputra (A.), P. Y. Joglekar (P.), V. M. Joshi (A.), J. D. Kale (P.), K. Y. Kale (P.), R. V. Kelkar (P.), D. V. Khare (P.) D. V. Kulkarni (P.), S. A. Kundargi (H.S.), P. J. Limaye (N.M.C.), S. B. Maigur (M.), L. V. Marathe (P.), D. T. Mehta (N.M.C.), N. D. Mehta (N.M.C.), P. A. Misri (N.M.C.), S. R. Mujumdar (A.), R. G. Nadkarni (N.M.C.), S. G. Newrekar (N.M.C.), V C Pandya (G.M.C.), Miss V. S. Paranjpe (P.), L. V. Parkhe (P.), T. G. Parmar (A.), A. D. Patel (N.M.C.), D. N. Patel (A.), R. Raul (I.), R. L. Pawar (A.), P. R. Pimpalkhare (P.), B. G. Samel (P.), R. N. Sharma (I.), Miss S. T. Shedge (P.), S. S. S. Yusuf (P.), A. J. Shende (P.), V. D. Telang (N.M.C.), R. B. Teledesai (N.M.C.), B. M. Toro (P.), K. J. Trivedi (A.), B. N. Vakil (G.M.C.) R. Verma (I.) L. P. Vyas (A.), K. W. Waghela (A.), and R. P. Watre (G.M.C.).

FRANCE STILL UNYIELDING

Insistence On Young Plan Payments.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Paris.—France will insist on the maintenance of the principle of unconditional portion of the Young Plan payments and will not allow prority to Germany's private debts over reparations; secondly, the new arrangement on reparations can be only for a limited period; and, thirdly, during that period Franie will only accept reduction of reparations "pari passu" with an equivalent reduction in inter-allied debts Cheers from the Right, Centre and part of the Left greeted the above passage in M. Laval's first speech from the Tribune of the Chamber since he became the Prime Minister.—Reuter's Special.

MRS. KAMALADEVI & MISS SOMJI AT HUBLI.

DHARWAR, Nov. 26.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya and Miss Sofia Somji reached Hubli yesterday, and held consultations about Karnataka Seva Dal with Sm. Krishnabai Panje regarding women's training in Karnataka.

After addressing a crowded meeting of men and women, explaining the importance of training of women and giving impressions of their successful tour in the north, they proceeded the same evening to Mangalore.

Dr. Hardikar consulted the members of the Karnataka Seva Dal and settled the convocation on the 17th of December when Pandit Jawaharlal will issue certificates to sainiks who have passed and who will pass before that date.

Sainiks are expected to make their own arrangements for uniform, passage money, etc.—A.P.

MADRAS RACES.

Cerulean Meets With An Accident.

MADRAS, Nov. 26.

The Madras Race Course was the scene of a tragedy this morning when Cerulean an aspirant for the Stewards Cup to be run next week met with an unfortunate accident while out on training and had to be destroyed.

The expected trainers and owners have all arrived with respective string and the course is now in good condition. ideal for the racing season which commences on 28th instant when six events will be run off. Altogether there are 35 jockeys now here.—A.P.

MR. & MRS. V. D. RISHI CONGRATULATED:

Under the auspices of the Poona Spiritualist Society a meeting was held on Tuesday (24th inst.) congratulating Mr. and Mrs. Rishi on their return from Europe after attending the International Spiritualist Congress at the Hague An address of welcome was presented to them by the members of the Society, appreciating their services in this cause.

Mr. Rishi narrated his experiences in Europe and described the activities of spiritualists in other countries.

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SHORTLY COMING 100 PER CENT. TALKIE HEER-RANGHA CHINTAMANI.

New York Cotton.

LARGE SUPPLIES NOT BURDONSOME.

New York, Nov. 26.

The New York and New Orleans Cotton Exchanges remained closed to-day.

The following review by Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co. dated New York Oct. 29 will be found interesting:—

Less attention is being focused on the probable size of the crop and the larger supply of all growths, which the New York Cotton Exchange Service estimates at 40,948,000 bales. Impending heavy hedge pressure has thus far failed to materialize. The low prices that were recorded for cotton tended to check hedge selling on the one hand and on the other hand has already proven a stimulant to business expansion in cotton textiles the world over. In the United States, sales of cotton goods both wholesale and retail are reported as very heavy, with sales of standard cloths running far above production. Greater activity is expected with the advent of colder weather, which should promote increased demand for winter goods. The abandonment of the Gold Standard, lower Sterling and higher silver, has stimulated sales of cotton goods in England, with mills there reporting a much better foreign demand. Germany and France are also enjoying better business in cotton goods. This, as previously mentioned, has been confirmed by the persistent demand, not only for futures contracts, but for actual cotton as well and has had a tendency to inspire confidence amongst investment and speculative interests that cotton below seven cents for the summer months offers a most attractive investment. It is expected that outside demand will continue to display a broadening tendency as the recent activity in southern spot markets will, no doubt, shortly be reflected in sharp increases in exports and spinners' takings. This should help to restore confidence and create a more cheerful feeling, as well as improve business morale not only in the U. S. but also in Great Britain and Continental Europe. Far Eastern countries continue to buy freely.

It is well to bear in mind that large supplies are not burdensome when demand is good. In view of the price improvement already noted it is advisable that caution in following further advances at this time be exercised as sharp setbacks on technical conditions, profit-taking or freer hedge selling can be expected. We however, continue optimistic with regard to the future outlook in the cotton textile industry, and suggest that purchases be made on good declines and on a scale down.

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov. 26.

Broach,—	
Fully Good (good staple)	4.42
Fine (good staple)	4.54
Superfine (good staple)	4.66
Oomra,—	
Good	4.14
Fully Good	4.24
Fine	4.39
Bengal.—	
Good,	3.99
Fully Good	4.09
Fine	4.19
Scinde.—	
Fully Good	4.09
Fine	4.15
Superfine	4.29

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov. 26.

Sakelaridis,—	
November	6.94
January	7.02
March	7.21
May	7.37
July	7.53
October	7.29
November	7.30
F.C.F. Spot	7.30

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Nov. 26.

Interest day to Loans	5-3/8 p.c.
Interest 7 days' market loans	5 p.c.
Bank Bills,—	
3 months	5-13/16 p.c.
6 months	6-1/8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills,—	
3 months	6-3/4 p.c.
6 months	6-7/8 p.c.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

LACK OF BUYING.

Liverpool, Nov. 26.

The further weakness exibited by Sterling—Dollar cross rate was counteracted by poor overseas advices and lack of buying. There was scattered buying which sustained prices otherwise it was a dull session. In the face of weakness of sterling, now there seems to be no demand for cotton goods. China has bought enough for the time being and there seems to be less confidence in the stability of sterling. India is practically quiet except little business done by Madras and Karachi. The unfavourable outlook of the R. T. C. is causing anxiety and there are no prospects of any important demand from this country.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 to 3 points. During the morning bull liquidation again caused poor tone, setting off the decline in the Exchange rate. In the afternoon the market was featureless as New York was closed due to holiday. The market closed at a rise of 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 4 points at 4.93d.

East Indian Cotton futures were quiet and closed at a rise of 2 points. Egyptian Cotton futures closed quiet but steady at a rise of 2 points to a decline of 4 points.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 10 to 6 points.

EXERCISE PATIENCE.

Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson in their report dated Liverpool 11th November state:—

"Broadly speaking, whilst not anticipating any particular movement in the near future, we advise looking on the situation as one presenting possibilities of an attractive character and to take advantage of all set-backs to effect purchases. We have stressed in our past few circulars that it is perhaps more advisable to exert enterprise at the points where the price of cotton is on its merits, and not involved in the fluctuations of exchange; we still maintain this view, though we do not anticipate any improvement in sterling of any importance in the near future. We think the best policy to adopt is to spread purchases by buying a portion overseas and the balance in our own market. The longer the markets remain down at the present level the better for those who are wishful to enter into the commodity as an investment, for any substantial enhancement in values between now and the planting of the next crop would certainly lessen the possibilities of a drastic cut in the acreage. This acreage question, as evidenced by the last Bureau report, is deceptive, for, with practically a 10 per cent reduction this year, the crop promises to be at least 3,000,000 bales over last. This clearly proves that the all-important factor is the weather, and the present growth has been favoured with exceptional conditions practically from beginning to end, and this does not often occur. Our advice would be, therefore, to those who already are committed to the "Bull" side, to exercise patience, and to those who have not yet purchased, though optimistically inclined, to take advantage of any reasonable reaction to secure cotton."

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—In spite of large yarn contract reported, Manchester market remains stagnant.

Messrs. Patel Bros have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents cabled on 26th inst.—

10-57 a.m.—Scattered buying Lower Exchange.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov. 26.

November 1931	4.63+03
December ,,	4.61+03
January 1932	4.60+03
February ,,	4.61+03
March ,,	4.62+03
April ,,	4.64+03
May ,,	4.67+03
June ,,	4.69+03
July ,,	4.72+03
August ,,	4.74+01
September	4.76+03
October ,,	4.79+03
November ,,	4.81+03
Middling Spot	4.93—94

Bombay Cotton.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

In responding to easier tendency of Liverpool cotton market, our market opened to-day at Rs. 183/12 for Broach A./M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 184/- on scattered buying. At this level there was nervous long liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 182/4. There was utter absence of buying but prices later on advanced to Rs. 183/12 on private expectations of sterling Dollar Cross Rate 3.54 and rise in gold prices.

Liverpool opened steady at unchanged prices to a rise of 1 point. Sterling cross opened at 3-56 3/4 and A./M. declining to 3.56 later on improved to 3.58. Our market after advancing to Rs. 184/- declined on improved sterling. Our market ruled quiet owing to absence of demand and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A.M.	182|12
Oomra D.J.	164|12
Oomra March	163
Bengal D.J.	147|12
Bengal March	147|4

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Nov 27.

Bebruary	102.70—1.60
May	105.70—1.20

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Nov. 27.

93 Dawn Mill Nandura 163
44 Khatau Mill Akola 187
37 A. Damodar Dhamangaon 176
91 Do. Karanja 173
199 Bombay & Co. Khurja New 161
120 Do. Belanganj 161
50 Samji Karamshi Belari 230
163 Currimbhai Vakaner 1 off
83 G. Madhavji Bhavnagar 132
40 Japan T. & Co. Gondal 155
66 Currimbhai Vadhvan 1 off
100 Damji Kaleyanji Rajgoan 158 3/4

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Nov. 27.

Bengal Superfine	160
Bengal Fine	155
Bengal F.G.	150
Sindh-Punjab Fine	155
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	150
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	179
Nagpur Savner Fine	181
Yeotmal Fine	170
Arvi Fine	172
Amraoti Fine	168
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	168
Mulkapur Fine	165
Khandesh Fine	165
Muthia F.G.	155
Nandgd Purna F.G.G.S.	172
Jalna Sailu F.G.G.S.	172
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	169
Burwah Sanavad Fine	171
Ujjain Shujaulpur Fine	165
Broach Fine	186
Broach F.G.	175|76
Cambodia	258
Miraj Sangli	208
Compta Good	218
Jnja	278
Busoga	283

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Nov. 27.
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Since 1st September. Yesterday	This year
Khandesh	342	4,141
Central India		16,629
Barsi and Nagar	518	4,675
Hyderabad-Gaorani	50	879
Berar	300	23,720
Central Provinces	107	3,676
Total Oomras	1,317	58,720
Dholera	1,187	15148
N.-W. Provinces	209	7,043
Rajputana	193	5,379
Sind-Punjab	503	11,357
Broach		6,973
Coompta & Dharwar	2	6,222
Westerns-Northerns		5,288
Cocoanada		3
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		288
Persian		425
American		13,541
Egyptian & African	2,775	23,855
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		55
Total	6,186	154,297

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
Bombay, Nov. 27.
In full-pressed Bales.

	1st Sept. to 19th Nov. Yesterday	This year
Europe	150	50,668
Japan & China	2,081	170,865
Coast Ports		15,679
Up-country by Rail		33,899
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		15,644
Total	2,231	286,705

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.
EX-GODOWN, BOMBAY.
Bombay, Nov. 27.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 485 per ton.
Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18/8 per case of 84lbs.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 120 per ton.

(For other Commercial News See Page 10 & 7.)

Commencing from to-day! During this Week
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BOMBAY SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1931.

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Settle The Minorities Question

MUSLIM LEADERS ON RESPONSIBILITY — OF GOVT.

Why Were Princes Invited If Only Provincial Autonomy Was To Be Considered?
—PT MALAVIYA.

HEATED PASSAGES AT ARMS IN FEDERAL COMMITTEE

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The following is the amplification of the debates in the Federal Structure Sub-Committee to-day.

Mr. Jinnah said that the Mussalmans had abstained from the work of the Conference because they felt that if the Government continued the work of the Conference and reached a decision without a settlement of the minorities question, that decision would be against the Mussalmans and it would be an 'ex parte' one.

Replying to Lord Reading's question what alternative Mr. Jinnah would suggest in absence of an agreed communal settlement, Mr. Jinnah said that no constitution could be enacted without a Hindu-Muslim settlement. The entire responsibility lay with the British Government who must give a decision now.

Mr. Jinnah maintained that the Government was not going to abandon its responsibility in India. Whatever differences there were, if Government's decision was just and fair, it would receive the support and the co-operation of the better mind of India.

Sir M. Shafi endorsed Mr. Jinnah's statement and added that he deeply regretted the failure to reach a settlement. He said he did not wish to blame any particular party for it, but the Muslims had tried their best this year as well as last year and because of that failure great responsibility lay on the Government. Urging Government to go ahead Sir M. Shafi said the better mind of India was prepared to accept safeguards in Defence, Political and Foreign Relations and Finance. He appealed to Government to give a just decision, guaranteeing eighty millions of His Majesty's subjects their rightful place in India of the future.

"UNITED STATES OF INDIA."

Mr Gavin-Jones, after expressing the fear that the debate would have a bad effect outside the Conference, said that the European delegation would prefer the Provincial Autonomy should be introduced prior to Federal Responsibility, for it was inevitable that the constituent States should be created prior to the Federation, but the Europeans were committed to the last session's principle and held the opinion that the result of forcing only Provincial Autonomy on India would be to wreck the Constitution.

He urged that although that meant delay, the Committee should be established to continue the constructive work which had been done by the Conference with a definite programme for creating the framework of the scheme.

Proceeding to give his personal views, Mr. Gavin-Jones maintained that the fundamental issues had not been dealt with by the Conference. Therefore, the discussions had no reality. Mr. Gavin-Jones was of opinion that India had not been condoned, law-breakers had been dondoned, law-breakers had been conciliated. The position now was that they had to restore peace and tranquility for there could be no advance without peaceful conditions and a balanced budget.

He urged Government to state their intentions with regard to India: What safeguards must be imposed and what they proposed to do with regard to law and order in Provinces. Referring to the communal question, he said that the first step towards a settlement was the acceptance of the principles of separate electorates and if the Hindus accepted that the gulf would be bridged. The United States of India under the Crown was not a mirage but a great ideal which they must strive to attain.

SIKH INTERESTS.

Sirdar Ujjal Singh hoped that an All-India Federation would be an accomplished fact. No party in India would be satisfied with a mere dole of Provincial Autonomy, but no scheme whether of Provincial Autonomy, or of Central Responsibility would be acceptable to the Sikhs unless the Sikh interests were fully safeguarded.

Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar said he took his stand on the Declaration of January 19, on which the British Government could not go back. To consider only Provincial Autonomy now would be to put the entire Conference out of the field of reality. They wanted an Indian constitution dealing with Provincial Autonomy as well as Central Responsibility.

Pandit Malaviya declared that the people of India demanded Dominion Status. The strength of feeling in the country was inadequately appreciated by the British Government. He asked why the Princes had been invited to the Conference if only Provincial Autonomy was to be considered. If responsibility at the Centre had not been contemplated, the consideration of Army, Foreign Affairs and Finance would have been unnecessary.

If the responsibility at the centre was not to be introduced, it would be a clear breach of faith. The delegates would return to India to be jeered by those who had warned them that the British Government was insincere. There had been more agreement than disagreement on vital questions. He claimed that the recommendations of the Conference should be embodied in a bill for presentation to Parliament.

Mr. Benn after assuring Mr. Gavin-Jones that he stood for maintenance of peace and order in India and that he regarded the Round Table Conference as an attempt to it urged that when the Committee reached an agreement it should formulate proposals to be laid before Parliament. Having commented on unanimity in favour of central responsibility, Mr. Benn paid a warm tribute to the part played by Lord Irwin in bringing together the Conference, the like of which was without a parallel in Indo-British relations.

Lord Sankey, who was of the opinion that the Conference had done a great deal of good, agreed with Mr. Benn's tribute to Lord Irwin, but added amidst applause that Mr. Benn's part also should not be forgotten.

NEED OF SAFEGUARDS FOR STABILITY.

Sir S. Hoare's Statement

"NO CONFLICT BETWEEN INDIAN AND BRITISH INTERESTS."

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Sir Samuel Hoare speaking on Finance in the Federal Structure Sub-Committee, said that Government thought that it was both courteous and necessary that he should make a statement on their behalf. The discussion had been extremely useful and great prudence had been observed.

What mattered in Finance was not an agreement among the politicians, but confidence in the great markets of the world. In any changes the people who were to be convinced were bankers, traders and investors who rightly or wrongly were very cautious, and nervous of political changes. Their support, however, was necessary for cheap credit and a plentiful supply of capital.

When they talked of safeguards they were not gratuitously creating obstacles for the purpose of blocking Indian progress, but were genuinely trying to satisfy conditions that they honestly believe to be essential for Indian stability and prosperity. Since the last session the credit of many nations had been shaken to its foundation. The finance of every continent was in a state of flux. In such abnormal times every member would counsel caution.

DEMAND FOR RIGID MACHINERY

If in such conditions he was asked to devise safeguards he would demand very rigid machinery. Therefore he would avoid details and confine himself to a general statement of Government's attitude. Government only demanded effective safeguards. "Provided that our objects are effectively secured we desire that any All-India Federation that may be established should enjoy the greatest measure of financial independence within its own sphere."

As long as the Crown remained responsible for defence and certain monetary obligations incurred by Parliamentary authority remained undischarged it was necessary to include in the Constitution provisions sufficient to ensure that money would be provided.

"This means in effect that safeguards to be provided must ensure maintenance of financial stability and credit. This in turn depends on provisions in the new budget to carry the balance, that the Sinking Fund arrangements are adequate, that capital and revenue expenditure is allotted on sound lines, that excessive borrowing or borrowing for revenue purposes is not undertaken and that a prudent monetary policy is pursued."

NO CONFLICT.

So far as the budget was concerned, the safeguards did not imply that the Governor-General would control its preparation in detail. Provided that the budget was balanced the Federal Government would have a wide discretion. There was no conflict between Indian and British interests. It was in the best interests of India that her financial stability should be maintained.

In ordinary conditions, the demand for a precise statement, the safeguards demanded would be reasonable but in abnormal world conditions rigid safeguards would be proposed. Moreover the structure of the new constitution was still being discussed and the precise nature of safeguards would depend on the final structure.

Nothing was to be lost and everything was to be gained by a postponement of details.—Reuter.

COMMERCIAL SAFEGUARDS.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The debate before the adoption of the Commercial Discrimination Report was devoted almost entirely to a long discussion of the question whether Indians and British and also foreigners were to be eligible for bounties and subsidies absolutely on equal terms. The discussion centred on the words: "Bounties and subsidies would be available to all willing to comply with conditions prescribed".

Reference was made in this connection to the recommendations of the External Capital Committee. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas urged that the conditions should be prescribed by the Legislature; but it was eventually agreed that the words would read: "Willing to comply with such conditions as may be prescribed".

At the instance of Mahatma Gandhi it was agreed to add with reference to the principle of equal rights and opportunities, that some of the members of the Committee contend that the future Government should not be burdened with any restraint save that there should be no discrimination merely on the ground of race, colour or religion.

The Chairman agreed to deal with Sir Akbar Hydari's point that the provision that nobody should be deprived of his property save by a judicial tribunal might interfere somewhat with the rights of the States.

The Federal Structure Committee adjourned till 3 p.m. tomorrow. —R. T. C. Special.

CHRISTIAN CIVILISATION DOOMED.

Bane Of Anti-Christian Action.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 26.

"The God I believe in, is the friend of the simple people," says Paul Robeson who introduces himself in the "Daily Herald" as black man from Africa which has given religion to the world. The writer says it was left to Christ to give us the idea of love, mercy and of compassion that change everything. The hand of God came out not primarily to punish us but to caress us. My God is the God that Christ preached, the friend of the simple people, the merciful God and the One that loved merciful men, I am not afraid of the terrible things that are happening at present. God created men by a process, evolutionary or otherwise, and allowed them to work their own will. God cannot be blamed, if Man's works are evil.

WORKING AGAINST GOD.

My idea is that the task of mankind is to grow upwards from brute to God, and so, they must have the chance of going wrong. We have gone wrong again and again. The mighty Roman Empire has passed away, the Greeks are gone and now we too seem to be passing away. This is supposed to be the Christian civilization; yet it is run entirely upon anti-Christian principles. It is ruled by those who desire power, who desire money, who believe in force. These are the ideas that are implicit in every action of the Great Powers in continuous offence to the compassionate face of God. I am not race-conscious in saying this. For men of my race in America are going dreadfully wrong. They had such a marvellous start.

LEGACY TO POSTERITY

To me, the justification of suffering is that it ennobles the soul and we have proof that the suffering of a Negro has ennobled his soul in spirituals which I am so proud to sing. It seems as if this civilization of ours is doomed, and it is the soul of Man that has gone wrong. Shall we leave anything worth remembering? The Hebrews left much, the Greeks left much—the torch for the next civilization to carry on. What shall we leave a few name like that of Shakespeare and the thought that they stand for which will survive when all pomp, drums and tramplings of the Empire are forgotten?

AHRAR VOLUNTEER DIES IN JAIL.

Authorities Refuse To Give Dead Body.

(From Our Correspondent).

LAHORE, Nov. 27.

Mr. Muhammad Din, an Ahrar volunteer has died in the Central Jail. The Mojhirs Ahrar has been asking for the dead body but the authorities have not been able to agree. Prominent Muslim leaders last night interviewed higher officials in this connection but the result of their efforts is not known so far. Meanwhile the Ahrar volunteers have been calling upon Muslims to observe hartal if the dead body is not handed over to them by the authorities.

Mr. Osborne, a Barrister of Quetta was arrested on a charge of cheating.

"BREAKING FAITH WITH INDIA."

Commonwealth League's Warning.

STRONG REPRESENTATION TO PREMIER.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 26.

In response to Mahatma Gandhi's desire for a hurricane campaign on Indian Affairs, the Commonwealth of India League has arranged a reception in honour of the Round Table Conference delegates including Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Jamal Mahomed and Mr. Shiva Rao as chief guests. The reception will take place on Wednesday next, when propaganda will be started. Mr. David Grenfel, a Labour front bencher on behalf of the Committee's Executive has forwarded the following resolution to the Prime Minister Lord Sankey and Sir Samuel Hoare.

The Parliamentary Committee of the Commonwealth of India League notes with great apprehension the reported intention of the Government to postpone indefinitely the introduction of Responsibility in the Central Government of India. The declaration made by the Government on January 19 and subsequently reiterated by the British Ministers is a solemn pledge to place responsibility for the Government of India on the Indian Legislatures, Central and provincial. The agreement between Lord Irwin and Mahatma Gandhi sanctioned by the British Government and endorsed by the Parliament accepted Indian responsibility for the Indian Government, subject only to safeguards for the transitional period in the interest of India herself.

The Committee warns the Government of the serious consequences of breaking faith with India and plunging that country into conflict and chaos. The Committee urges British Government to consider that the honour of the British people is involved in any violation of that solemn obligation.

NO CONSTITUTION WITHOUT CENTRAL RESPONSIBILITY.

Sikhs Condemn Minorities' Pact

(From Our Correspondent.)

LAHORE. Nov. 26.

"No constitution will be acceptable which does not confer Central responsibility" this is the decision of the Sikh Political Conference which met at Nankana yesterday.

The Conference further demanded full control over Army, Foreign Relations and Finance with such safeguards as are clearly and demonstrably in the interests of India.

The Conference entirely agreed with Mahatma Gandhi's demands in this connection and denounced the minorities pact as an unholy attempt to defeat Indian Nationalism generally and just claims of Sikh particularly the Conference condemned the Corbett scheme and reiterated the Sikh demands. It expressed alarm and concern at anti-Kashmir agitation.

Prem Prakash, President Bal Bharat Sabha, Ludhiana, a kid of eleven years has been arrested.

ANDHERI PROTESTS AGAINST TERMINAL TAX.

COUNTER MEASURES SUGGESTED.

The following resolutions have been passed by the Notified Area Committee of Andheri:—

Resolved that this Committee strongly protests against the proposed levy of Terminal Tax on the suburban residents by the Bombay Municipal Corporation as it is unjust and will be an additional burden on the suburban railway passengers and that the Government be urged to withhold its sanction to its imposition.

Further resolved that this Committee request all the local bodies in Bombay Suburban District to devise means of levying taxes on the benefit enjoyed by the Bombay from the Suburbs and request the Government to sanction such suburban proposals in case the Terminal Tax is sanctioned.

JAPANESE TROOPS' WITHDRAWAL FROM TSITSIHAR CONTINUES.

Renewed Fighting At Tientsin.

DR. SZE ON NEED FOR CHECKING JAPANESE ADVANCE.

THE LEAGUE AND COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The Council of the League of Nations met this afternoon and appointed a Committee composed of M. Briand, Lord Robert Cecil and Mr. Madariaga to re-draft part of a resolution dealing with the Commission of enquiry into the situation in Manchuria.

The Council meets to-morrow when it is hoped to have the Chinese reply. It is understood that previously Dr. Sze informed M. Briand that he did not object to the principle of the Council's resolution, but raised the question of Chinchow and need for checking present Japanese advance.—Paris.—The Japanese delegation has notified the Council of League of Nations that it has received a telegram from Mukden reporting that withdrawal of the Japanese troops from Tsitsihar began on 24th November, and continues despite transport difficulties caused particularly by extreme cold.

DESPATCH OF TROOPS.

Tokio, Nov. 26.—An urgent Cabinet meeting was held this evening to consider the recommendation of the military authorities for the dispatch of a part of a Division to reinforce the garrison at Tientsin where renewed fighting is reported to have broken out.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

Paris, 27th.—After a sitting lasting the whole of last night the Chamber passed a vote of confidence in the Government's foreign policy by 325 votes to 240.—Reuter's Special.

ROWDYISM AT MARWAR STATE PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE.

Assault On Reception Secretary—Kasturba Gandhi Narrowly Escapes.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST JODHPUR STATE AUTHORITIES

(From A Correspondent).

AJMER, Nov. 25.

The first session of the Marwar State People's Conference commenced last night in the Political Conference pandal, Pushkar, with Mr. Chandkaran Sarda, President-elect, in the Chair.

Sm. Kasturba Gandhi, Swami Kumaranand, Moulana Razmi and other distinguished visitors and a large number of ladies were present.

Serious premeditated disturbance was created after Mr. Jeetmal Looniya, Reception Committee Chairman had finished his address and the President was delivering his speech condemning Jodhpur ban on papers and press.

One Nisar Ahmed, late Sub-Inspector, Jodhpur police heckled the President. Rowdyism by hirelings followed wrecking the Conference.

MRS. GANDHI'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Mr. Jainarayan Vyas Reception Secretary, was attacked and he received lathi blows. The kitson lamp was broken. Smt. Kasturba Gandhi narrowly escaped injury. The miscreants were overpowered by volunteers and turned out Work proceeded without further disturbance.

Both the Chairman and President condemned the policy of Jodhpur State in restricting freedom of speech, press, association, banning papers, meetings, Prabhat Pheries and refusing facilities for education and medical relief.

Kasturba addressed the Conference and expressed horror at the state of affairs and the efforts at creating disturbance. She asked the people to ply the charkha and wear khaddar.

SHADOWED BY POLICE AND C. I. D.

A large number of Jodhpur Police and C. I. D. are in Pushkar evidently in connection with the Conference. The Conference again is meeting this evening. An important resolution demanding fundamental rights for States peoples and condemning the Jodhpur State for repressive policy and its efforts at wrecking the Conference will be discussed.

KOLABA LEADERS GAGGED

Ferment On Eve Of Peasants' Conference

(From a Correspondent.)

Mr. N. N. Patil, M L C (Kolaba) and Bhai Chitre have been served with an order under Section 144 Cr. P.C. by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Kolaba, prohibiting them from holding public meetings or making public speeches within the limits of the Talukas of Pen, Panwel, and Karjat and the Mahals of Uran and Khalapur for a period of two months from 23rd November.

LOT OF KONKAN PEASANTRY.

A little agitation and organization of the peasants which Messrs. Patil and Chitre carried on in the Konkan during the last year by holding meetings, arranging processions, etc. created a tremendous enthusiasm and awakened the peasantry to their right of securing the necessaries of human life viz. sufficient food, enough clothing, sanitary dwellings, education for their children and medical aid. The second Kolaba District Peasants' Conference is to be held at Roha in the coming Christmas and in that connection Messrs. Chitre and Patil began their programme of preliminary preparation from the 15th instant. On that date they held a meeting of about a dozen villages at Vadhav in Pen Taluka and formed a Peasants' Union. The Union decided to hold a private conference of its leaders on the 23rd instant at the same place to draw up a plan of work of the Union.

POLICE ATTENTION.

Accordingly when on the 23rd instant Messrs. Chitre and Patil proceeded to attend the private conference of Union leaders at Vadhav, they were followed by the first class magistrate of Pen, Police Inspector and Sub-Inspector, couple of C.I.D. men and a posse of about 25 armed policemen. On arrival the leaders were received by a large crowd of the villagers who led them to the place of their lodging. The Government officers got a cold reception. A shop-keeper is reported to have refused to sell soda water to the magistrate and the police unless they obtained permission of the Union leaders, which was sought and easily secured.

"PROTECTED AREA."

Under a very quiet and peaceful atmosphere the deliberations of the Union leaders went on in a private house. Volunteers were posted at a distance of 50 yards around the place of the meeting and all people including Government servants were strictly prohibited from entering into the protected area. The proceedings of the meeting have been kept secret and nothing has escaped the lips of the Union leaders who attended the meeting which would give a clue to their decisions.

The sawakars and landlords are expecting a stiff fight from the peasants.

KOLHAPUR STABLE'S LOSS.

Tragic End Of "Flying Essex" At Jumping Practice.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 27.

Yesterday afternoon, three of the horses trained by Bhosale for the Maharaja of Kolhapur, viz., FLYING ESSEX, GOVERNOR II, and AVANTI were brought on the track for jumping pratice. Flying Essex (Hardcastle) and Governor II (Riding Boy) jumped four flights. Governor II went over hurdles crosswise but dwelt. Flying Essex jumped much better, but after negotiating the last flight near the winning post fell and died after about half an hour. Hardcastle escaped with shaking and came out on Avanti who jumped three flights moderately well.

This is a great loss to the Kolhapur stable as Flying Essex was entered for the Burdwan Cup to be run on the 19th December.—A. P. Special.

ATTEMPT TO FLY ACROSS ATLANTIC.

News About Australian Airman Anxiously Awaited.

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Natal (Brazil).—News is anxiously awaited of the daring trans-Atlantic attempt of the Australian airman Bert Hinkler. He was ostensibly touring South America; but it has just transpired that he left here late on the night of 25th instant to fly to Dakar, unaccompanied by anyone else in a 120-H.P. pussmoth machine.

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